



# ***Daily Report***

---

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-89-136**  
**Tuesday**  
**18 July 1989**

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-136

### CONTENTS

18 July 1989

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASEAN Firm on Comprehensive Cambodia Settlement [BANGKOK POST 18 Jul]	1
Sithi, France Differ Over Cambodian Tactics [THE NATION 18 Jul]	1
Reconciliation Issue Not on Agenda [BANGKOK POST 15 Jul]	2
Commentary on PRC Role in Cambodian Talks [Jakarta Radio]	3

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

Defense Agency Chief Scheduled To Visit U.S. [KYODO]	4
Slated To Meet Cheney [KYODO]	4
Uno, Sihanouk Meet in Paris; Discuss Cambodia [KYODO]	4
Group of Seven Declaration on PRC Explained	5
Official Meets Chinese Diplomat [KYODO]	5
Chinese Diplomat Rejects Declaration [KYODO]	5
Businessman Rearrested for Trade Violation [KYODO]	5
Dummy Office in Seoul Uncovered [KYODO]	6
Keidanren Mission Leaves for USSR [KYODO]	6
Reaction to Uno Statement on Opposing Resignation [KYODO]	6
Tax-Inclusive Retail Pricing System Planned [KYODO]	7

##### Mongolia

Batmonh Hails Good-Neighborly Ties With PRC [Ulaanbaatar International]	8
Mongolian Films Shown in China [Ulaanbaatar International]	8
Batmonh Meets Agriculture Chairmen [MONTSAME]	8

##### North Korea

South Newspaper Cited Opposing Gregg Appointment [KCNA]	8
U.S. Said Turning South Into 'Nuclear Base' [KCNA]	9
Danger of Nuclear War Said Increasing on Peninsula [KCNA]	9
South Resolution To Retain U.S. Forces Denounced [KCNA]	10
North Proposes Resumption of Parliamentary Talks [Pyongyang Radio]	10
South Accused of Misrepresenting Hero's Life [KCNA]	11
Students Issue Statement on Chondaehyop Crackdown [Pyongyang Radio]	12
South's Suppression of Teachers, Students Alleged [KCNA]	14
More Praise of Pyongyang Youth Festival	14
World Press Comments [KCNA]	14
Foreign Media Reports on Festival [KCNA]	15
Foreigners Praise Pyongyang Festival [KCNA]	16
GDR Conveys Praise for Festival [KCNA]	16
Korean Committee Fetes WFYS Organizing Group [KCNA]	16
Architecture of May Day Stadium Admired [KCNA]	16
Kim Il-song Opening Speech to WFYS Praised [Pyongyang Radio]	17

##### South Korea

Defense Minister Leads SCM Delegation to U.S.	20
Possible Restructuring on Agenda [THE KOREA TIMES 16 Jul]	20



Agree To Maintain Present System [YONHAP] .....	20
Defense Budget Share Not To Increase [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Jul] .....	21
U.S. Increases Pressure for More Open Market [YONHAP] .....	22
Ministry 'Unable To Find' Alar in U.S. Grapefruit [YONHAP] .....	22
More on Investigation of So Kyong-won DPRK Visit .....	23
'Dialogue' With North Leaders Published [THE KOREA TIMES 18 Jul] .....	23
NSP Insists on Questioning Kim [YONHAP] .....	23
Parties React to Probe [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Jul] .....	24
PPD Lashes Out at Government 'Plot' [THE KOREA TIMES 18 Jul] .....	25
Ruling Camp Warned Against Exploiting Visits [CHOSON ILBO 5 Jul] .....	25
PPD Spokesman Urges Change in Security Law [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Jul] .....	26
Judge Allows NSP's Detainees To See Lawyers [THE KOREA HERALD 16 Jul] .....	26
Document Leaks to Teachers Union Investigated .....	27
Parliamentary Probe Suggested [THE KOREA TIMES 16 Jul] .....	27
PPD Member Accused of Document Leaks [THE KOREA TIMES 18 Jul] .....	27
Government-Union Dialogue Urged [THE KOREA TIMES 18 Jul] .....	27
Kim Tae-chung on Government-Opposition Struggle [YONHAP] .....	28
Freedom of Press Defended by 'Plundered' Newspaper [HANGYORE SINMUN 13 Jul] .....	29
1992 European Single Market's Impact Assessed [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Jul] .....	30
Proposed 1990 Budget Sees 12 Percent Increase [YONHAP] .....	32

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

Martial Law Powers Given to Regional Commanders [Rangoon Radio] .....	33
Military Tribunals Given Wide-Ranging Powers [Rangoon Radio] .....	33
Government Issues Order on Martyrs Day Ceremony [Rangoon Radio] .....	34
Parties To Attend Ceremony [Rangoon Radio] .....	34
Aung San Suu Kyi Expresses Displeasure [BBC] .....	34
Aung San Suu Kyi Comments on March Ban [AFP] .....	35
Junta Imposes 'All-Day' Curfew [AFP] .....	35
Khin Nyunt's News Conference Reported [AFP] .....	36
Monks, People Protest at Shwedagon Pagoda [Rangoon Radio] .....	36
New Rice System Introduced to Lower Prices [Rangoon Radio] .....	37
Commander Myint Aung Discusses Rice Prices [Rangoon Radio] .....	37
Addition to Report on Karen Headquarters Capture .....	38

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

Prime Minister Rejects Goal of NIC Status [Kuala Lumpur TV] .....	38
Foreign Minister Says Refugee Policy Unchanged [AFP] .....	38

#### Cambodia

Ministers Make Clarifications to Assembly [Phnom Penh Radio] .....	39
More Clarifications Given [Phnom Penh Radio] .....	39
Foreigners Arrive for Seminar on Genocide [SPK] .....	39
VNA Director, Delegation Leave Phnom Penh [SPK] .....	39
Pursat People Welcome SRV Troop Withdrawal [Phnom Penh Radio] .....	40
Regular, Regional Troops Attack Resistance [Phnom Penh Radio] .....	40
Dry Season Activities of Regional Forces Noted [Phnom Penh Radio] .....	41
Official Explains Change in 'Enemy's' Tactics [Phnom Penh Radio] .....	41
Sihanouk Criticizes Hun Sen, Nguyen Co Thach [Radio VOK] .....	41
End of SRV 'War of Aggression' Demanded [Radio VONADK] .....	42
Appeal to Paris Conference for SRV Pullout [Radio VODK] .....	43
Nationalist Resistance Forces Praised [Radio VONADK] .....	43
Hanoi's Treaty Cancellation Tactics Denounced [Radio VONADK] .....	44
KPRP, Article 4 of Constitution Analyzed [Radio VONADK] .....	45

SRV's Untrustworthiness in Negotiations Alleged [Radio VOK] .....	45
Hun Sen's Policies, Intentions Questioned [Radio VOK] .....	46

## Indonesia

Alatas Hopes for 'Conclusive Solution' in Paris [BERNAMA] .....	46
Philippines' Laurel Pays Private Visit [ANTARA] .....	47
Meets Suharto, Alatas [AFP] .....	47
Sutrisno Urges Caution on Amending Constitution [Jakarta Radio] .....	47

## Laos

Phoumi Vongvichit Chairs Meeting on 1990 Events [Vientiane Radio] .....	48
Sisavat Keobounphan Addresses Cadres [Vientiane Radio] .....	48
Leaders Attend Conference on Investment Code [KPL] .....	48

## Philippines

Battalion Deployed Around Clark Air Base [MANILA BULLETIN 18 Jul] .....	48
Manglapus Activities in Moscow Reported [BUSINESS WORLD 18 Jul] .....	49
Aquino Gets Assurances on G-7 Debt Relief [PNA] .....	49
Aquino Seeks To Recover Marcos' Accounts [Baguio City Radio] .....	50
Military Court Acquits Colonel of Coup Charges [Manila Radio] .....	50
Local Officials Allowed To Carry Firearms [Manila Radio] .....	50
Soldiers Involved in 1987 Lupao Killing Acquitted [Quezon City Radio] .....	50
Soldier Arrested for Student's Killing, Others [Manila Radio] .....	50
Manila Universities To Resume Classes 20 July [Quezon City Radio] .....	50
Logging Contractors 'Taxed' by NPA Identified [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 17 Jul] .....	51
Troops Sent To Check Taxation [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 18 Jul] .....	51
Army Spokesman Challenges Sison To Return Home [Manila Radio] .....	52
NPA Said To Step Up Propaganda Drive in Negros [MANILA BULLETIN 18 Jul] .....	52
Ramos Critical of Agencies Lack of Cooperation [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 18 Jul] .....	52
Group Sets Reward for Capture of NPA Leaders [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 17 Jul] .....	53
NDF Reportedly Sets Up Government in Cordilleras [MANILA BULLETIN 18 Jul] .....	53
Military Claims MNLF Expanding in Mindanao [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 16 Jul] .....	54
MNLF Rejects Regional Security Force Proposal [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 8 Jul] .....	54

## Thailand

Praphat Seeks India's Help for Cambodia Solution [THE NATION 17 Jul] .....	55
Former Premier Sees No Hope for Resolving Cambodia [BANKOK POST 17 Jul] .....	55
New Group To Promote Lao-Thai Friendship [BANKOK POST 18 Jul] .....	55
Lao Radio Criticism Called 'Constructive' [THE NATION 18 Jul] .....	56
Khukrit on Reasons for Criticism [SIAM RAT 15 Jul] .....	57
Official Views Criticism [SIAM RAT 16 Jul] .....	59
Agriculture Exporters Predict SRV Competition [BANKOK POST 18 Jul] .....	59
Defense College Delegation Burma Trip Canceled [THE NATION 13 Jul] .....	59
Burmese Officers Say Village Lies Inside Burma .....	61
Border Situation Discussed [THE NATION 16 Jul] .....	61
Papers Comment on Border Violations .....	61
Editorial Warns About Intrusions [THE NATION 14 Jul] .....	62
Editorial Views Trade Deficit Problem [THE NATION 5 Jul] .....	62
Singapore's 'Final' Amnesty for Illegal Workers .....	63
Thai Workers Notified [BANKOK POST 18 Jul] .....	63

## Vietnam

U.S. Arms Aid to Cambodia Factions Said Shelved [Hanoi Radio] .....	64
Opposition to Monitoring Troop Withdrawal Softened [KYODO] .....	64
Article on Nguyen Co Thach's Visit to France [Hanoi Radio] .....	65
Delegate Attends Paris Francophone Meet [VNA] .....	66

Activities Commemorate French Revolution .....	66
CPV Greet French Counterpart [ <i>Hanoi Radio</i> ] .....	66
Officials Attend Reception [ <i>Hanoi Radio</i> ] .....	66
Do Muoi Meets Enterprise Directors in Haiphong [ <i>Hanoi Radio</i> ] .....	66
Le Quang Dao Chats With Voters in Hanoi [ <i>Hanoi Radio</i> ] .....	67
Army Journal Article on Hoang Co Minh 'Clique' [ <i>TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN May</i> ] ..	68

## AUSTRALASIA

### Australia

Two Chinese Embassy Staffers Reportedly Defect [ <i>AFP</i> ] .....	74
Enclave Denied, But Hong Kong Migrants Welcome [ <i>AFP</i> ] .....	74
Budget Deficit Nearly Doubles Forecast [ <i>Melbourne International</i> ] .....	75
Output Must Rise To Contain Gap [ <i>AFP</i> ] .....	75

### Western Samoa

Australian Foreign Minister Evans Arrives [ <i>Melbourne International</i> ] .....	76
--	----

**ASEAN Firm on Comprehensive Cambodia Settlement**  
*BK1807011989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
18 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will leave for Paris on Friday to attend the International Conference on Cambodia.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said yesterday he had not seen the memorandum of understanding on the conference.

ASEAN stands firm on its position of advocating a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodian problem, of which national reconciliation among the four warring Khmer Factions is one key element, he said.

France, the European Community, China, the US and the Soviet Union all share ASEAN's perception that any settlement for Cambodia must be comprehensive, he said.

The Paris talks will convene on July 30 with a two-day plenary session.

Three working commissions will then be appointed to tackle various issues including the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the International Control Mechanism to verify the withdrawal, cessation of foreign interference, repatriation of refugees and reconstruction of Cambodia.

Japan will attend the Paris talks and will make a major financial contribution towards a settlement monitoring body as well as the country's reconstruction, Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk told AFP yesterday.

The Prince was speaking after a 45-minute meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno.

Mr Uno later left Paris, where he had attended the Western summit.

Prince Sihanouk, head of the UN recognised tripartite resistance, said that during their meeting "Mr Uno reiterated his total support for me personally, for my activities in favour of an independent, neutral, peaceful and United Cambodia.

"He spoke in favour of a quadripartite government of reconciliation and national unity, chaired by me, with the participation of the four Cambodian factions, also for very strict monitoring of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the situation in Cambodia by an international control mechanism (ICM), which could be set up at the next conference."

The prince emphasised that Japan's proposals to the conference "correspond exactly with our own, that is on the necessity of giving the United Nations an important

role in the peace process, the formation of a quadripartite government, guaranteeing Cambodia's internal and external security and finding a global and not partial solution to the problem."

Mr Uno had assured him that Japan would help financially in Cambodia's reconstruction and the cost of setting up the ICM and organising elections.

Meanwhile, the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia's largest guerrilla group has rejected as "absolutely senseless" the pro-Vietnamese government's claim to a policy of neutrality.

Cambodia's National Assembly last Thursday adopted a declaration on the country's "permanent neutrality," according to official Cambodian media, which gave no details.

**Sitthi, France Differ Over Cambodian Tactics**  
*BK1807023789 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
18 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[By Atthawibun Sisuworanan]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday the internal aspect of warring Cambodians' power sharing should be fully addressed and resolved at the upcoming Paris international conference to end the drawnout conflict.

He insisted that the International Conference on Cambodia set up a group to deal specifically with the question of "national reconciliation" between the Phnom Penh regime and the three-party resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

He contended that such a commission would not interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs because it would only compare divergent proposals on national reconciliation and submit its recommendations. The final decision will rest with the rival Cambodian factions, he said.

Sitthi said formation of the commission should be healthy and conducive to a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem.

He said that among the issues to be discussed in this domain of national reconciliation should be the question of a draft constitution to govern Cambodian politics after the Vietnamese troop pullout.

But Paris differs from him on the issue, the minister admitted.

The French government, the host of the month-long international conference starting at the end of this month, has proposed that the issue of national reconciliation should be discussed only in a plenary session that participating countries' foreign ministers will attend.



France has contended that if a commission is set up and tasked to dwell upon the specific issue, it would be accused of meddling with Cambodia's domestic affairs because the ad hoc commission comprises not only Cambodian delegates but also representatives from other participating countries.

But Sitthi said recommendations from "outsiders" could be useful for the Cambodian factions to resolve their differences.

He said the Paris conference's draft agenda, proposed in a French circular to prospective participants, is mainly confined to the question of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and the halt to foreign aid to the conflicting Cambodian factions.

In the circular sent to the Foreign Ministry last week, France has proposed that three working-level commissions be formed to work out recommendations in three areas of the problem—Vietnam's military pullout and cessation of external aid to the Cambodian factions, international control mechanism to verify the agreement, and repatriation of Cambodian refugees as well as economic reconstruction for Cambodia after the political settlement.

The French proposal was insufficient to break the Cambodian deadlock and achieve a package solution to the conflict, he said.

Sitthi said the Foreign Ministry had put across its views to France on the draft agenda and is looking forwards to the French reaction, expected to come this week.

Commenting on top Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal for a permanent international conference to pursue the search for a Cambodian solution, Sitthi said he was open-minded on any proposals conducive to a Cambodian breakthrough.

The prince's proposal will be decided by one of the working commissions at the Paris conference, he said.

Sitthi added that he will leave for Paris on July 28 to attend the plenary session of the Paris International Conference, scheduled for July 31-August 1. [passage omitted]

#### **Reconciliation Issue Not on Agenda**

BK1507020289 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
15 Jul 89 p 5

[Text] France has not yet included the issue of national reconciliation as a topic to be discussed in working commissions of the International Conference on Cambodia, highly-placed sources said yesterday.

But Thailand has informed Paris the issue is crucial to a comprehensive political settlement and needs to be included, they said.

Although France has not yet issued a final memorandum on the international conference to countries participating in the meeting in hopes of ending the decade-old conflict, it has constantly informed Thailand of issues as they are included on the memorandum.

Such issues as the International Control Mechanism, withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, cessation of foreign interference, repatriation of refugees and reconstruction have been included as issues to be worked out in the commissions to be set up during the international meeting, said the sources.

The conference, to be held in Paris on July 31, will start with a two-day plenary session at ministerial level.

A few working commissions will be appointed to tackle various issues that comprise the comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The commissions are expected to take several weeks to consider each issue before another round of ministerial meetings in late August.

So far France has not informed Thailand that national reconciliation has been included as an issue to be discussed by one of the two or three commissions to be set up, the sources said.

"We don't want France to overlook reconciliation," they said.

Reconciliation among the four Khmer factions involves the power-sharing arrangement in the form of a provisional quadripartite government before a general election.

The number of working commissions is yet to be finalised, but the three resistance factions have already suggested the number be minimised, with each commission tackling two or three relevant issues.

The memorandum of understanding from France outlining final details of the arrangement was initially expected by the end of this week, but yesterday Thailand had not received it.

France also sought Thailand's advice on a protocol matter of how to receive Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Thailand replied that Prince Sihanouk is treated here as head of state of Cambodia, and Hun Sen a faction leader.

With France announcing last week that China's Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will attend the conference, sources said Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will also join the forum.



**Commentary on PRC Role in Cambodian Talks**  
*BK1507031889 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
*0000 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] China's presence at the International Conference on Cambodia to be opened in Paris on 30 July should be automatic because the international conference will involve the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. The five permanent members are the United States, China, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. However, China's presence has been in doubt because of the level of Chinese involvement in the Cambodian conflict as the supporter of the Cambodian resistance coalition, particularly the Khmer Rouge whose participation in a post-Vietnam Cambodian government has been rejected by the Hun Sen faction as long their old leadership is retained. In addition, the doubts were prompted by internal developments in China following the massacre of pro-democracy student demonstrators in Beijing on 4 June. However, it has been reported from Paris that China will send its foreign minister, Qian Qichen.

According to Prince Norodom Sihanouk at a news conference in Paris last Tuesday, China will be very cooperative during the negotiations in spite of their handling of the pro-democracy movement. The statement by the leader of the Cambodian resistance coalition was not without basis. Radio Khmer Rouge announced last Sunday that Noun Chea, 63, who has been the number two man in the Khmer Rouge hierarchy for years, had asked to resign as soon as all Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia. This was the second important announcement following the 4 June announcement that Pol Pot, who led the Khmer Rouge party and government in the late seventies, had submitted his resignation. Pol Pot and Noun Chea are the persons most responsible for the mass murders during the Khmer Rouge government in Cambodia.

Certainly, their resignations are due to pressure from China which will, according to Sihanouk, be cooperative in the coming Paris conference. However, Sihanouk's statement that he will be present in Paris without taking part in negotiations is an indication that China's cooperative attitude will not automatically mean the end of all questions, because the Cambodians themselves will eventually determine their future destiny.

## Japan

**Defense Agency Chief Scheduled To Visit U.S.**  
*OW1507024589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT  
15 Jul 89*

[Text] Washington, July 14 KYODO—Taku Yamasaki, Japanese state minister and chief of the Defense Agency, will make an official visit to the United States in early August, it was agreed on Friday.

Akira Hiyoshi, chief of the agency's Defense Bureau, told reporters here that he agreed with Pentagon officials on Yamasaki's visit.

The itinerary for the visit will be worked out probably next week, Hiyoshi said.

Hiyoshi also agreed with Pentagon officials that there is no need to change the present Japanese and U.S. sharing of defense duties, he told reporters.

## Slated To Meet Cheney

*OW1807083689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT  
18 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO—Defense ministers of Japan and the United States, Taku Yamasaki and Richard Cheney, will meet for a regular consultation in Washington on August 9, Defense Agency officials said Tuesday.

Yamasaki, state minister for defense, will leave Tokyo on August 7.

During a week-long stay in the United States, Yamasaki will also meet Secretary of State James Baker and visit U.S. Military facilities, the officials said.

This will be the first meeting for the top defense officials of the two countries since they assumed the positions earlier this year.

**Uno, Sihanouk Meet in Paris; Discuss Cambodia**  
*OW1707161089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1448 GMT  
17 Jul 89*

[Text] Paris, July 17 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk met here Monday and agreed that China could play an important role in helping solve the Kampuchean conflict at an international conference on Kampuchea, scheduled for late July in Paris.

Uno met Sihanouk on Monday morning prior to Uno's departure for home in the afternoon after attending the Paris summit this past weekend, Japanese sources said.

Uno and Sihanouk agreed that China's influence on the Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot faction), one of the three resistance factions, will be a key factor in the Kampuchean peace negotiations, the sources said.

China has announced it will send a delegation, led by Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, to the Paris conference on Kampuchea, scheduled to open here on July 30.

The meeting will be joined by the four warring Kampuchean factions and 16 countries—China and four other member countries of the U.N. Security Council, the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and Japan, Vietnam, Laos, Australia, and India.

Prior to the Paris conference, initiated by France, Prince Sihanouk will hold talks with Hun Sen, premier of the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, in Paris on July 24. All four Kampuchean factions will hold a round-table meeting here on July 25.

During the Uno-Sihanouk meeting on Monday, the prince said that to completely rule out any role for the Khmer Rouge in a reconciliation government and to drive them out into the jungle would jeopardize future peace in Kampuchea, the Japanese sources said.

Sihanouk stressed the need to accept moderate Khmer Rouge elements—excepting Pol Pot and a handful of his hardline followers—into the future reconciliation government, the sources said.

The Japanese prime minister agreed with Sihanouk's position, they added.

Prime Minister Uno told Sihanouk that Japan made a great effort to avoid including words that could contribute to China's isolation from the world community in a declaration on China adopted at the just-concluded Paris summit of seven Western industrial countries, the sources said.

Uno said he made the effort, bearing in mind China's key role in peace talks on the Kampuchean issue, the sources said.

The Japanese prime minister reaffirmed to Sihanouk Japan's commitment to a peace process for Kampuchea, including a call for an international peace-keeping team to monitor the peace after Vietnamese troops pullout from Kampuchea, and for Kampucheans to settle their own political future through free elections, the sources said.

Uno said he would send his foreign minister, Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, to the Paris international conference on Kampuchea, and promised Japan's utmost efforts in making the meeting a success, the sources said.

## Group of Seven Declaration on PRC Explained

### Official Meets Chinese Diplomat

OW1807070289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0638 GMT  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO—Japan on Tuesday called on China to pay heed to the humanitarian concerns expressed by the seven major industrialized nations at the Paris economic summit, Japanese officials said.

The message was conveyed in a 30-minute meeting at the Japanese Foreign Ministry between Tadashi Ikeda, deputy director general of the Information Analysis, Research and Planning Bureau, and Tang Jiaxuan, minister and charge d'affaires at the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo.

Tang issued a strongly worded rejection of the summit declaration, calling it "a reckless interference in China's internal affairs which ignores the truth," the Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

He added that China finds the declaration "unsatisfactory" and "unacceptable."

Ikeda told Tang that it is "inevitable" that China's actions, which he said run counter to the basic values advanced by the world's major democracies, including Japan, will affect its relations with them.

Japan participated in summit deliberations on China's repression of the pro-democracy movement in light of its stance that "the exercise of military force against Chinese students and ordinary citizens cannot be condoned from a human rights position," Ikeda told the Chinese diplomat.

"Because of those new circumstances, Japan's relationship with China is constrained for the time being," he explained in reference to Tokyo's de facto suspension of economic assistance and high-level government contacts.

Despite concern over human rights infringements in China, Japan does not wish to see its giant neighbor "walk down the path of isolation," Ikeda added.

"Therefore, we would like to renew our cooperation after looking carefully at the situation as well as at the opinion of the international community," he was quoted as saying.

Tang assured Ikeda that China's commitment to economic reforms and an open-door policy remains unchanged, as does the desire to further its friendly relations with other countries on the basis of its principles of peaceful coexistence.

Likewise, China's policy of expanding relations with Japan remains firm, the envoy said, adding that China hopes Japan has the same intentions.

Ikeda told Tang that a China which is not isolated from the rest of the world, but is instead dedicated to modernization, is conducive to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

He said that actions such as those taken against pro-democracy demonstrators will ultimately work to China's detriment by setting back the modernization process.

Ikeda conveyed a statement made Sunday by Prime Minister Sosuke Uno in a post-summit press conference, in which he called on China to pay heed to the concerns expressed by the summit nations by demonstrating through concrete actions its commitment to reforms and an open-door-policy, the officials said.

### Chinese Diplomat Rejects Declaration

OW1807043489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO—Japan on Tuesday conveyed to China its reasons for joining six other economic powers at the Paris economic summit in a condemnation of China's repression of the pro-democracy movement.

Tadashi Ikeda, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Analysis, Research and Planning Bureau, explained Japan's position in a 30-minute meeting with Tang Jiaxuan, minister of the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo.

Ikeda called on China to seriously consider the concerns outlined in the declaration and demonstrate its sincerity by its actions, officials said.

Tang, meanwhile, issued a strongly-worded rejection of the summit declaration, saying it "ignores the truth" and characterizing it as "reckless interference in China's internal affairs."

Tang assured Japan that China remains dedicated to its program of economic reform and an open-door policy. He also said China has no intention of changing the state of its relations with Japan, officials said.

### Businessman Rearrested for Trade Violation

OW1707145189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT  
17 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO—Police on Monday issued a new illegal trading charge against the president of a Tokyo-based machine tool and electronic machinery maker who was arrested here last month for alleged illegal exports of banned semiconductor production device to East Germany.



Hirokuni Matsuda, 49, president of Prometron Technics LTD., was rearrested on Monday on a new charge of allegedly exporting a device to East Germany in 1987, which is used to engrave integrated circuits on silicon plates, police said.

He exported the device through his subsidiary firm in Seoul, which ordered it from Canon Inc. Of Japan and shipped it to East Germany via South Korea and the Chinese port city of Shanghai, police said.

The Canon-made device is on the banned list of the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for [Multilateral] Export Control (COCOM).

One device and its components, priced at 120 million yen, was sold to East Germany for 335 million yen, police said.

Last month, Matsuda was arrested for allegedly exporting COCOM-banned hafnium, a metallic trace element contained in zirconium minerals which can be used to control neutron releases from nuclear reactions, according to police.

Police also on Monday raided the company's head office and three other places for the investigation and are expected to file similar charges soon against five senior officials of the company for COCOM violations.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry on Monday filed an accusation with the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department against the newly found illegal trading by prometron technics.

#### **Dummy Office in Seoul Uncovered**

OW1807044589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0308 GMT  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO—A Tokyo-based machine tool and electronics maker, accused of illegally exporting semiconductor production devices to East Germany, channeled the illicit trade through a dummy company in Seoul, police said Tuesday.

Police said Prometron Technics Ltd. opened a subsidiary firm in Seoul in 1986 and started exporting the device, made by Canon Inc. of Japan, which is used to engrave integrated circuits on silicon plates.

The device is on the list of banned items of the Paris-based Coordination Committee for [Multilateral] Export Control (COCOM), which regulates exports of sensitive technologies to the Eastern bloc.

Since South Korea is a non-member of COCOM, police said Prometron used the Seoul firm as a cover for its illegal trade.

Prometron Technics has exported six sets of the device and components at a cost of 335 million yen per set since 1987 through the Seoul office, police said.

The company's president, Hirokuni Matsuda, 49, has been in police custody since last month on charges of exporting COCOM-banned hafnium, a metallic trace element, and was rearrested on Monday on the charge of allegedly exporting the device to East Germany in 1987.

#### **Keidanren Mission Leaves for USSR**

OW1707133389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT  
17 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO—The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) dispatched a mission to the Soviet Union on Monday to study a Soviet proposal to establish a special economic zone in the Soviet Union's Far Eastern region, Keidanren officials said.

The mission, consisting of members of trading houses in administrative positions, headed for Khabarovsk and will also visit Nakhodka and Vladivostok in the eight-day trip until July 24, they said.

The members will discuss with local authorities the proposal put forth by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on establishing a special economic district in the area, they said.

The proposal was part of the economic reform plan by Gorbachev.

On August 23, a Soviet-Japanese joint meeting will be opened for three days in Moscow to discuss trade, investment problems and Siberian development, according to the officials.

The Japanese businessmen now hope to discuss where the special economic district should be established and what preferential measures will be taken concerning taxation and other problems, they said.

#### **Reaction to Uno Statement on Opposing Resignation**

OW1707120889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT  
17 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's rejection of calls for his early resignation has sparked ripples within his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), LDP sources said Monday.

The sources said the rejection will likely drive Uno into a tighter political corner after his return from Paris on Tuesday, and he will find it difficult to run state and party affairs smoothly.

Meeting reporters Sunday in Paris, where he attended a summit of seven industrialized nations, Uno made a statement indicating that he will stay in office until the end of October, when the term as LDP president left by his predecessor Noboru Takeshita ends.

"Even if we lose, it doesn't mean that we have to do something," Uno said in reference to the July 23 House of councillors election.

There is an understanding among top LDP executives that he will remain in office until the end of October, he added.

According to political analysts, the LDP will likely suffer a serious setback in the election and lose a simple majority for the first time since it was created through the merger of two conservative parties in 1955.

Some LDP elders and juniors are publicly calling for Uno's resignation after the Upper House election.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, regarded as a powerful political jockey, has proposed, assuming Uno's early resignation, that his successor be picked through an election and not through talks among intraparty factional leaders.

LDP sources said Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto and other top LDP executives favor Kanemaru's proposal.

Uno, who took office on June 2 succeeding Takeshita, who was forced out of office for his alleged involvement in the Recruit stock-for-favors scandal, is widely thought to be only an interim leader.

The LDP lost to the major opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) in an Upper House by-election in the conservative prefecture of Niigata last month.

It also suffered a major setback in a Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly election this month at the hands of the JSP.

The election defeats were chiefly blamed on the Recruit scandal, the introduction in April of the unpopular 3 percent consumption tax and Uno's alleged extramarital affairs with a geisha.

Kiyoshi Mizuno, chairman of the LDP's decision-making Executive Council, defended Uno at a press conference in Tokushima on Sunday, and said he should stay in office at least until his term expires.

But Michio Watanabe, former chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, said in Okinawa on Sunday that Uno should resign if the LDP suffers a defeat in the July 23 polls.

A senior LDP member, who asked not to be named, joined Watanabe on Monday and said Uno should step down whether or not the LDP wins the election to make way for a new leadership in preparation for a general election expected later this year.

The House of Representatives, where the LDP enjoys a comfortable majority as it does in the upper chamber, is not due for reelection until next July, but political pundits say an election by the end of this year is inevitable.

**Tax-Inclusive Retail Pricing System Planned**  
*OW1507143689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO—The National Tax Administration Agency has issued administrative guidelines that would pave the way for a single tax-inclusive retail pricing system.

The guidance, given in letters sent to taxation offices nationwide, allows retailers to change their tax-related pricing systems even within the current fiscal year ending next March, agency officials said.

The move comes against the backdrop of growing public opposition to the new 3 percent consumption tax that went into effect last April.

Opposition parties, with the single exception of the Democratic Socialist Party, have demanded abolition of the new tax.

Since the introduction of the new tax, retailers have offered goods and services in two pricing systems—on a tax-inclusive basis or a tax-exclusive basis.

A majority of retailers have since adopted the later pricing formula on the ground that it makes it easier to reflect the new tax in goods and services without causing possible complaints about price hikes along with the tax.

But the tax-exclusive pricing system has helped spawn opposition to the new tax, making heavier tax burdens felt among taxpayers than the former one and causing inconvenience to consumers by forcing them to go shopping with one-yen coins.

Also, a perception is growing among the government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party that retail prices should be displayed only on a tax-inclusive basis to assuage public feeling of heavy tax burden from the new tax.

In a related development, Prime Minister Sosuke Uno has reportedly pledged to consider a single tax-inclusive retail pricing system.



Some opposition parties, however, have been opposed to a single tax-inclusive pricing system, alleging that it would cause price-gauging and make it difficult for consumers to find out how much taxes are included in goods and services.

## Mongolia

**Batmonh Hails Good-Neighborly Ties With PRC**  
*OW1507130789 Ulaanbaatar International Service*  
*in English 0810 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Text] Mongolian party leader and President Batmonh has met in Ulaanbaatar the visiting CPC delegation led by the head of the Foreign Relations Department of the CPC Central Committee Zhu Liang.

Batmonh expressed satisfaction with the agreement reached between the two sides on complete normalization of relations between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the CPC. Normalization of inter-party relations opens up opportunities for furthering the traditional good-neighborly relations between Mongolia and China. It is the most mutually beneficial cooperation for mutual understanding and trust among Asian and Pacific states, said Batmonh.

Zhu Liang has conveyed to Batmonh an invitation of the Chinese party and state leadership to visit the PRC at time convenient for him. Batmonh has accepted the invitation with gratitude.

**Mongolian Films Shown in China**  
*OW1307130789 Ulaanbaatar International Service*  
*in English 0810 GMT 13 Jul 89*

[Text] A week of Mongolian films is under way in Inner Mongolia in the People's Republic of China, under the Chinese-Mongolian cultural exchange program for 1989. Four feature films are screened during the week organized by the Ministry of Radio Broadcasting, Cinematography, and Television of the People's Republic of China. The opening of the week coincided with the 68th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The people of Inner Mongolia enjoyed a feature film "Five Singers", made at the Mongol Film Studio in Ulaanbaatar and showing a family life in the Mongolian People's Republic.

**Batmonh Meets Agriculture Chairmen**  
*OW1807074689 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English*  
*1705 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 17 (MONTSAME)—J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Great People's Hural, received some

veteran-chairmen of agricultural cooperatives, MPR heroes of labour and merited workers of agricultural co-ops on July 15 at the Government House and had a talk with them.

The veteran livestock breeders and farmers and the older generation of agricultural co-op workers are in the Mongolian capital at the invitation of the Supreme Council of the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives and the Executive Committee of the Union of Mongolian Veterans on the eve of the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the victory of cooperative movement in the MPR.

The speakers spoke about the present-day development of their agricultural cooperatives and measures taken to mark this significant event.

By answering in detail the questions and requests of veterans of agricultural workers, J. Batmonh noted in part that the meeting was taking place on the forthcoming 30th anniversaries of the history of cooperative movement in the country and development of virgin lands. These jubilees are of great significance in the history of our society and agriculture. It should be noted that agricultural cooperatives have been founded in Mongolia and are developing constantly in accordance with [words indistinct] ideas on socialist cooperatives, the Mongolian leader noted.

The meeting was attended by D. Sodnom, MPRP CC Politbureau member and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Dejid, MPRP CC Politbureau member and secretary; S. Gungaadorj, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister for agriculture and food industry; and R. Tsagaanhuu, department head of the MPRP Central Committee.

## North Korea

**South Newspaper Cited Opposing Gregg Appointment**  
*SK1807055689 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0428 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA)—A recent issue of the South Korean newspaper HANGYORE SINMUN accuses the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee of approving a few days ago the appointment of Gregg with a career in the U.S. CIA as U.S. Ambassador to South Korea in defiance of the South Korean people's opposition.

Recalling that the Kwangju massacre was plotted through "secret room diplomacy" and "operational diplomacy" between the U.S. ambassador to South Korea and the puppet clique nine years ago, the newspaper demands that his appointment as U.S. ambassador to South Korea be checked so that the historical lessons may not be repeated.

**U.S. Said Turning South Into 'Nuclear Base'**  
*SK1707111689 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1038 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists, far from withdrawing from South Korea, have turned it into a nuclear base, and are today getting more reckless in nuclear war moves. This is a crime that can never be pardoned.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed article titled "Conversion of South Korea Into Nuclear Base by U.S. Imperialists and Its Danger".

It points out that the U.S. forces' nuclear base in South Korea is fraught with the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war any time on the Korean peninsula.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists have systematically brought various types of nuclear weapons into South Korea over the past 30 odd years, the article says:

The U.S. imperialists, ignoring the strong protest and denunciation by public opinion within and without, brought more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons into South Korea with an area of more or less 100,000 square kilometers, converting that part of Korea into the biggest nuclear arsenal in the Far East and a nuclear forward base, which is four times the "NATO" area in the density of nuclear weapons. The nuclear weapons introduced and deployed in South Korea include nearly all kinds and all types of nuclear arms which the U.S. imperialists have developed and deployed abroad including the notorious neutron bombs called "nuclear weapon of the third generation". The U.S. imperialists make a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula a fait accompli. Hence, they have already worked out an adventurous nuclear war plan with the Korean peninsula as the ignition point and deployed special units for a nuclear war in South Korea.

As long as South Korea remains a nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialists, a nuclear war is unavoidable on the Korean peninsula and mankind as a whole, not to speak of the Korean nation, cannot escape from the danger of a nuclear war.

Pointing out that the DPRK has advanced reasonable proposals to prevent a nuclear war and achieve a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula, the article says:

It is beyond all doubt that if the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons are withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula is turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone, according to our reasonable proposals, one of the most dangerous hotbeds of nuclear war will be removed in the world and not only the Korean people but also the peoples around Korea will live in peace without nuclear threat.

The U.S. imperialists, however, have answered our peace proposal each time with the acceleration of nuclear war preparations.

This bespeaks that they have not given up the intention to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, though they are loud-mouthed about "detente" and "peace".

If the U.S. imperialists dare start a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, they themselves will not be able to go scotfree.

The U.S. imperialists must go home at an early date, taking along all their aggression forces and nuclear weapons, before being expelled from South Korea by the struggle of the entire Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world.

**Danger of Nuclear War Said Increasing on Peninsula**  
*SK1707110789 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1022 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA)—An International Peace and Reunification Study Tour of Korea is to be made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from July 20 to 27.

In this study tour the participants will express full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, making U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Now world public opinion is that "the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is a realistic one" and if a war breaks out again on the Korean peninsula, it will spread throughout the world, involving even nuclear weapons.

Today the Korean peninsula is fraught with the greatest danger of a nuclear war in the world.

There are deployed in South Korea more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons, which means more than one per 100 square kilometres. This figure shows that South Korea is four times in the density of nuclear weapons compared with the "NATO" area where there is a nuclear weapon per 400 square kilometres.

The U.S. imperialists, not content with this, are continuously reinforcing nuclear forces and building nuclear bases on a large scale in South Korea.

Of late they introduced into South Korea nuclear-capable "F-16" war planes in the wake of the deployment of nuclear strategic missiles "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles and "Tomahawk" missiles.

There are also in South Korea more than 30 operation airfields and some 200 military bases of various kinds including nuclear bases and military establishments.

They are building nuclear airfields in Chungwon of North Chungchong Province and Suwon of Kyonggi Province and a "special strategic airforce base", a nuclear airforce base largest in the world, in Sosan County, South Chungchong Province.

A plan to expand Mosulpo Airfield in Cheju Island and build nuclear military bases around it was worked out and is being pushed ahead dynamically.

The U.S. imperialists permanently keep in readiness a "unit of fighter bombers on a mission of emergency counter-strike" in Ulsan and other units specialized in handling nuclear weapons in South Korea.

Among the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea is a unit on a mission of analysing nuclear attack targets, planning a nuclear launching and dealing with emergency situation concerning nuclear weapons.

The U.S. imperialists drew out a detailed programme for using nuclear weapons and are engaging themselves in nuclear war exercises for its realisation.

A "9-day powerful strike strategy," "5-day war strategy" and "3-day war strategy" worked out long ago by the U.S. imperialists with the purpose of igniting a new war on the Korean peninsula all envisage all-out attack operation based on nuclear pre-emptive strike.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets every year involve nuclear carriers, "B-52" strategic bombers, "F-16" fighter bombers and other nuclear weapons and means of nuclear delivery of different types as well as "E-4b" commanding nuclear operations in the sky.

"B-52" strategic bombers mobilised in the "Team Spirit 89" war games staged nuclear bomb dropping exercises 18 times in a matter of two days.

And "Lance" missiles and other nuclear capable artilleries of various types are mobilized for firing exercises near the Military Demarcation Line.

All this proves that the danger of a nuclear war is increasing on the Korean peninsula and a nuclear war may break out with the slightest factor.

**South Resolution To Retain U.S. Forces Denounced**  
*SK1807061289 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0434 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA)—The "Democratic Justice Party [DJP]", the South Korean ruling party, on July 15 decided to submit a "draft resolution" against the reduction of the U.S. forces in South Korea to the

"extraordinary National Assembly session." This is a topic of commentaries of papers here today. A NODONG SINMUN news analyst says this is an unpardonable, vicious challenge to the South Korean people and to the entire Korean people at home and abroad and the peaceloving people of the world who strongly call for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and an act going against the trend of the world in which disarmament and pullout of troops are an irresistible demand.

The news analyst stresses:

The behavior of the "DJP" group clearly shows that the No Tae-u group is a group of stooges who have been raised by the United States and a group of despicable traitors who are prolonging their days in return for executing their master's policy of aggression and war, hanging on the coattails of the U.S. imperialists.

What is ridiculous is that the puppets made this decision, entreating the remaining of the aggression forces in South Korea at a time when the U.S. imperialists were spreading a rumour that they have a will to reduce their forces in South Korea on the threshold of the "annual security consultative meeting" between the United States and South Korea slated in Washington. This is designed to stage another plot to justify the U.S. forces' permanent occupation of South Korea under the pretext of the "request" of the South Korean puppets. This fully reveals once again their craftiness.

A news analyst of MINJU CHOSON says that in our age aspiring after chajusong the traitors who are prolonging their days, clinging to the coattails of outside forces have nothing to get but destruction.

**North Proposes Resumption of Parliamentary Talks**  
*SK1807073589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0400 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Statement by the North side's delegation to the Panmunjom meeting of parliamentarians from both sides for the North-South joint parliamentary talks, issued in Pyongyang on 18 July]

[Text] As is already known, the 8th round of talks of the parliamentarians from both sides for the North-South joint parliamentary talks was scheduled to be held in the House of Peace, located in the South side's area at Panmunjom on 11 July.

The South side decided to postpone the meeting, which was originally proposed by our side for 28 June, until about 10 days later.



However, on 6 July, with the approach of the meeting of the parliamentarians from both sides, the South side's delegation unilaterally sent a telephone message informing our side of its indefinite postponement of the 8th round of talks by abruptly making an issue of the visits to Pyongyang by figures from all walks of life in South Korea.

Because of this unexpected situation, the 8th round of talks was aborted, and it is now even difficult to predict when the talks will be resumed.

By unilaterally and indefinitely postponing the meeting of the North-South parliamentarians, the South side more clearly showed its insincere position and attitude toward the North-South dialogue.

Our delegation recognizes that the act of the South side, which indefinitely postponed the 8th round of talks by quarreling with us over visits of figures from all walks of life to Pyongyang, is an unjust act designed to reject detente and peace and to more tightly close the door on dialogue.

As for visits to Pyongyang by figures from all walks of life, over which the South side quarreled with us, their visits are quite just and natural and do not constitute any problem. The mutual contacts of figures from all walks of life made while visiting the North and the South are good for promoting their understanding and trust and creating an atmosphere of detente and dialogue, and are not bad at all.

Furthermore, the visits of figures from all walks of life in South Korea to Pyongyang were made after the 7 July declaration, which claimed to accept mutual visits and exchanges of figures of various strata, including politicians, businessmen, and religious people. Therefore, they cannot constitute any problem and there cannot be any reason for indefinitely postponing the meeting of parliamentarians.

The figures from political circles, including parliamentarians, can visit and contact each other even while holding the Panmunjom meeting between the parliamentarians in the North and the South, and can freely hold dialogue.

Discriminating even against the figures of the political sphere in such a manner as to allow one to meet with us while prohibiting another only makes one think that the South side is abusing the dialogue for impure political aims.

The contact and visits between the figures from all walks of life, no matter what their form and method, will certainly contribute to eliminating the misunderstanding and distrust and to promoting understanding and unity.

The South side arrested and imprisoned figures from all walks of life who have done just acts for national reunification, on the charge of violating the National Security Law, the fascist evil law; and on the pretext of this, the South side indefinitely postponed the Panmunjom meeting of the parliamentarians from both sides. Thus, the South side showed that its remarks on dialogue, reunification, and so forth are all false and greatly disappointed the people at home and abroad who aspire for reunification.

The South side is attempting to justify its repression of democratic forces, to revive the Fifth Republic dictatorship, and to justify its splittist policy in such a manner as to suspend dialogue and aggravate the North-South relations. However, the South side can never solve problems with such impure maneuvers.

We strongly maintain that the South side should unconditionally cancel the unjust step for an indefinite postponement, which runs counter to dialogue, detente, and reunification, should assume the sincere attitude for dialogue, and should immediately release the figures from all walks of life, youth and students, who were arrested for contacting us and calling for reunification.

If the South side, in defiance of our warnings, continues its repression of patriotic figures who aspire for dialogue and reunification, creating obstacles to dialogue, and evades the meeting between the parliamentarians from both sides, it cannot avoid greater denunciation by the entire nation and in the public opinion of the world.

Recognizing that the historic North-South joint parliamentary talks designed to seek detente and the road of reunification should be held at an early date according to the aspirations of all the fellow countrymen, we propose to hold the 8th round of talks between the parliamentarians from both sides in the House of Peace in the South side's area at Panmunjom in the middle of August.

[Signed] The North side's delegation to the Panmunjom meeting of parliamentarians from both sides for the North-South joint parliamentary talks

[Dated] 18 July 1989, Pyongyang

**South Accused of Misrepresenting Hero's Life**  
*SK1507155289 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1517 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA)—PYONGYANG SINMUN today carries an article captioned "History Cannot Be Tampered With" by Prof. and Dr. Ho Chong-ho, condemning the misrepresentation of Hong Pom-to in South Korea.

According to him, HANGUK ILBO rigged up "Hong Pom-to" quite different from the real one on the basis of the materials reportedly offered by Korean "historians" residing in a foreign country.

Hong Pom-to was a famous commander of the Righteous Volunteers' Army that fought against the invasion of Korea by the Japanese imperialists and, later, a patriot who commanded the Independence Army in Northeast China.

He organised and commanded battles which were recorded in history and dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the northern part of Korea, Manchuria and other areas before he exiled himself in Maritime Province, the Soviet Union, in 1921.

HANGUK ILBO distorted the original name of the commander of the Righteous Volunteers' Army, his family and birthplace at random, claiming that they were a "testimony" of the bereaved family of Hong Pom-to and had the impudence to eradicate his exploits in the struggle in his last years and fabricate the place where he died, place of his grave and gravestone.

In his autobiography preserved in the archives in Kzyl-orda, the Soviet Union, Hong Pom-to wrote "I, Hong Pom-to, was born in a poor family in Pyongyang, Korea, on August 27, 1868."

But HANGUK ILBO wrote that Hong Pom-to was born in Kyongsong County, North Hamgyong Province, and his original name was Hong Chong-hak and changed to Hong Pom-to. In fact Hong Pom-to had never used a nickname or nom de plume but only used his own name all the time when he commanded the Righteous Volunteers' Army and then the Independence Army.

The forgers, for the purpose to fake up another commander of the Volunteers' Army, brought forward what they said "testimonies" of his family members and relatives, some 80 in all.

According to a survey of our academic circles, Hong Pom-to had no kin. He had lived alone to the last moment in an alien land, without children who would take care of him. After moving to Irkutsk, the Soviet Union, he took part in battles till the armed intervention in the Far East was frustrated. He had engaged in farming in Iman from 1922 and worked as the chairman of the Khanka Star commune from 1928. He retired on a pension from 1929 and moved to Kzyl-orda, Kazakhstan, in the autumn of 1937 where he worked as the chief guard of the Korean theatre. After the Soviet-German war broke out in 1941, he was active in giving support to the front. He died there on October 25, 1943, at the age of 75.

The certificate of his death in that year is still preserved at the identity registration office in the city of Kzyl-orda. Hong Pom-to's tomb was moved by the city soviet to an exclusive place at the entrance of the central cemetery after the war.

Then how grossly did "HANGUK ILBO" misrepresent Hong's life in the last years?

According to the paper, Hong Pom-to set afloat the false rumour that he went to the Soviet Union to "escape from the pursuit by Japanese soldiers" in 1938 before entering into a tranquil "retirement in Shui Feng Gou, Yanji County of Northeast China. Judging from all this, it is a sheer fabrication because his life in his last years described above was nothing in common with the remainder of the life of the commander of the Righteous Volunteers' Army, notes Ho Chong-ho.

All facts eloquently prove that "evidences" produced by South Korean venal historians under the patronage of the No Tae-u clique are false and the remains they claim entombed in Yanji are not Hong Pom-to's but those of bogus Hong Pom-to or of a nonexistent person faked up by swindlers for a sinister political purpose, stresses Ho Chong-ho.

He declares that the shameless distortion and misrepresentation of commander Hong Pom-to by "HANGUK ILBO" is not a mere tampering with historical materials but an intolerable mockery of and insult to the patriot and a criminal obliteration of his proud fighting feat.

The author stresses in conclusion:

Why did South Korean venal historians fake up a bogus Hong Pom-to, even fabricating the very clear truth of history?

In this the South Korean authorities seek, first of all, to revive the long bankrupt jargon that nationalism and communism are in compatible after building the barrier between nationalists and Communists.

They also tried to give the veil of "patriotism" to the flunkeyist treacherous regime by pretending to pay attention to the commander of the Volunteers' Army.

As not a small number of people predict today, they can plot to move the grave of "Hong Pom-to" which is said to be in Yanji to South Korea after fabricating sham Hong Pom-to. But if they commit such a rash act, they will be a target of derision and curse of the world people and be unable to escape a stern judgement of history.

**Students Issue Statement on Chondaehyop Crackdown**  
*SK1707221689 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*2100 GMT 5 Jul 89*

[5 July statement issued in Pyongyang by the Korean Students Committee]

[Text] At present the South Korean authorities are staging a frenzied suppressive commotion concerning participation in the Pyongyang festival by the delegate of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop].



According to reports, under the pretext of participating in the Pyongyang festival by Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of Chondaehyop, the South Korean rulers branded Chondaehyop and its preparatory committee as organizations benefiting the enemy and ordered the arrest of Yim Chong-sok, chairman of Chondaehyop; Chon Munhwan, chairman of the Pyongyang festival preparatory committee; and other chairmen of the Pyongyang festival preparatory committee of each university. Also, they have already arrested three persons, including the chairman of the Pyongyang festival preparatory committee of the Seoul district; closed down the Chondaehyop office, which is in Hanyang University; and taken about 30 university students to the police station.

The South Korean authorities are distorting the truth by alleging that Yim Su-kyong came to Pyongyang through political maneuvers carried out by us. They have decided to arrest her when she returns home on charges of an antistate visit by invoking the National Security Law. They also searched her home and took her parents to the police station for an investigation fuss.

This is an unpardonable antinational crime aimed at totally cracking down on Chondaehyop, which has taken the lead in the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification in South Korea, and aggravates North-South confrontations by laying an artificial obstacle in the way of reunification on the occasion of the participation of the Chondaehyop delegate in the Pyongyang festival.

The Korean Students' Committee firmly denounces the suppressive maneuvers by the No Tae-u ring towards Chondaehyop with surging national anger. This is being branded as a vicious challenge towards the South Korean youth, students, and people's desire for independence, democracy, and reunification, and a grave anticommunist and anti-North confrontation commotion that confronts national reconciliation and unity.

It is extremely justifiable for Chondaehyop to send their delegate to participate in the Pyongyang festival, and by no means can it be a target of suppression.

As is widely known, Chondaehyop is an organization which received an official invitation to the Pyongyang festival from the permanent commission of the international preparatory committee and the Korean preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. Therefore, it is only natural to have sent its delegate to the Pyongyang festival, a common felicitous event of the nation.

Moreover, since the venue of the festival is in the divided fatherland, Pyongyang, and the people hosting the festival are none other than brothers of the same nation, it is all the more just and natural for Chondaehyop to send their delegate to the venue of the festival, which is their own country and land.

Youth and students of various nationalities who differ in language and color came to Pyongyang freely by crossing oceans and continents. Then, who on earth can understand that it is regarded as a criminal act for the youth and students of the same nation and those who share the same blood to come to the venue of the Pyongyang festival?

It is well known throughout the world that in late June, the South Korean authorities themselves officially stated that there was no big problem in Chondaehyop participating in the Pyongyang festival, and that they would not prevent them from participating in the festival.

In reality, this is admitting the naturalness of Chondaehyop participating in the Pyongyang festival by the South Korean authorities. Therefore, this proves that there are no conditions to regard this as a criminal act.

Even though the South Korean fascist authorities say that someone plotted instructions and maneuvers to guide Yim Su-kyong to participate in the Pyongyang festival as a delegate of Chondaehyop, this is a preposterous distortion of the truth.

As Chondaehyop has already clarified, Yim Su-kyong was sent as a delegate because Chondaehyop collectively discussed and decided on it in conformity with the unanimous desire of the South Korean youth and students to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, and because Yim Su-kyong accepted this decision on her own accord. It is evident that there was no outside factor here.

The South Korean fascist authorities, who are babbling about some kind of instructions and maneuvers, are merely using this as a preposterous excuse to brand Chondaehyop as a leftist procommunist force and to suppress it.

Prior to the attempt to suppress and smash Chondaehyop with sophistry no one can understand, the South Korean persons in authority should reflect on and be ashamed of their fascist dictatorial atrocities against the 1 million South Korean students' wholehearted sincerity of resolutely dispatching their delegate by way of the third countries, not Panmunjom, in the face of grim suppression.

In fact, the South Korean persons in authority, before the nation, committed the inconceivable crimes of blocking the North-South student talks of 10 June and 15 August 1988 at the point of bayonets.

Nonetheless, today they have committed indelible crimes of suppressing Chondaehyop and are trying to eliminate it before the nation and even before the youth, students, and the people of the world.

As for the South Korean fascist authorities' attitude of arresting the Chondae-hyop delegate participating in the Pyongyang festival when she returns home, it is an utterly unjust tyranny of dictators. Student Yim Su-kyong, by participating in the Pyongyang festival, is only making friends with youth and students from all over the world; is talking about reunification with them, which is the desire of our nation; and is appealing for peace on the Korean peninsula with them. These activities by her have gained the positive support and sympathy of youth and students of all over the world. Her call, as a young girl student, for peace and reunification designed to remove the national pain of division, is an exemplary deed. Thus, there is no reason to arrest her whatsoever.

Tens of thousands of students from 180 countries of the world are participating in the Pyongyang festival. None of them, however, is threatened with arrest when they return home, nor will a country arrest its students. Only student Yim Su-kyong from South Korea is in danger of being arrested. Where in the world is there a place like South Korea, in which human rights are wantonly trampled underfoot? Where on earth are there dictators like the South Korean persons in authority, who wield swords and are ignorant of the nation and reunification?

All youth and students from the five continents of the world participating in the Pyongyang festival with our youth and students unanimously curse and express their indignation over the news that the South Korean persons in authority are suppressing Chondae-hyop and will arrest student Yim Su-kyong when she returns home, and raise their voices of censure.

The South Korean persons in authorities should act with discretion. In addition, they should know that the maneuvers to suppress and forcibly dissolve Chondae-hyop while calling for independence and reunification cannot escape protests and censure from all nations, and that their maneuvers in the end will bring about their own ruin.

We strongly demand that the South Korean fascist authorities stop their fascist suppression of Chondae-hyop at once, unconditionally free all youth and students who have been illegally arrested, and give up measures to arrest student Yim Su-kyong without delay.

When various countries of the world have their youth and students participating in the Pyongyang festival and have them singing to peace and friendship, it is an unpardonable crime that the South Korean persons in authority cart youth and students off to prisons, dealing fascist blows to the youth and students and firmly closing their doors.

We resolutely demand that the South Korean persons in authorities apologize to the nation for this.

Those who ignore the strength of the growing new generation of youth and suppress them at the point of bayonets will never last long. The South Korean persons in authorities should deeply ponder what price they will pay if they continue to suppress Chondae-hyop, a group of new generation youth.

Korea is one and the reunified fatherland is one for the youth.

**South's Suppression of Teachers, Students Alleged**  
*SK1807001789 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1546 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA)—Teachers and students of the Kim Chaek University of Technology held today a meeting vehemently denouncing the No Tae-U fascist clique for suppressing with the notorious "National Security Law" those students who praised the chuche idea and published and disseminated the pamphlets introducing it and those teachers who demanded the freedom of trade union formation and legal trade union activity.

At the meeting speakers said:

As the chuche idea is the great guiding idea of our age, it is entirely just for South Korean university professors and students today to deeply study, introduce and propagandize the chuche idea which indicates the true road of national independence.

While harshly suppressing those students who are studying and disseminating the chuche idea, the puppet clique is now intensifying crackdown upon Chondae-hyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] under the pretext of coed Yim Su-kyong's participation of the Pyongyang festival and collectively dismissing and arresting those teachers involved in the formation of the teachers trade union. This fascist tyranny is a vicious political plot to shackle campus to the fetter of fascism and harshly suppress the patriotic students who are fighting for independence, democracy and reunification by connecting them with the North.

The puppet clique cannot block at the point of the bayonet the advanced idea standing for the desire of the times and people. The No Tae-u military fascist clique must stop at once suppressing the students who are praising and disseminating the advanced idea which indicates the road of justice and truth, unconditionally and immediately release all the arrested patriotic students and teachers and step down from power without delay.

#### **More Praise of Pyongyang Youth Festival**

**World Press Comments**  
*SK1207151089 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1500 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)—Foreign media have of late given wide publicity to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] held splendidly in Pyongyang.

The Yugoslav paper BORBA said the opening function of the festival held in Pyongyang was very splendid, beautiful, wonderful and attractive. The festival was participated in by youth and student delegations from 180 countries, delegations and delegates of international and regional organizations and guests of honour whose number records an all-time high ever in the history of the festival movement, it said.

The Somali paper XIDDIGTA OKTOBAR said the Pyongyang festival was a grand international assembly of a large scale. It gave accounts of the festival functions including the "Peace to the 21st century" festival mile race of the festival participants, sports events and international art performances.

The Jordanian paper THE JORDAN TIMES carried the full text of the congratulatory speech made by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the opening ceremony of the 13th WFYS "Youth and Students, Be Pioneers of the Times."

And the Mongolian paper ZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN and media of Bulgaria, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Madagascar and Jordan reported the congratulatory speech.

The Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO said the Pyongyang festival would record a shining chapter in the history of the youth and student movement for peace and friendship. Noting that Pyongyang became the first festival city in Asia where a large number of delegates from countries of the world met, it stressed that the colorful festival functions held briskly in a peculiar way would leave deep impressions on the delegates.

The Cuban papers GRANMA and LOS TRABAJADORES, the Vietnamese papers NHAN DAN and PEOPLE'S ARMY and media of the GDR, Laos, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Portugal, Britain and other countries also reported about the Pyongyang festival.

**Foreign Media Reports on Festival**  
*SK1707152989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1513 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA)—Foreign mass media continue reporting that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held grandly in Pyongyang.

The Mongolian paper ULAAN-OD July 8 said:

The flame of the Pyongyang festival will flare up forever in the hearts of the world's people and the youth and students, the masters of the future, and become a powerful motive force promoting trust and unity among the youth and students.

The participants in the opening ceremony who gathered at the May Day Stadium warmly welcomed the delegate of South Korean "CHONDAEHYOP". This clearly showed the positive support of the world youth and students to the reunification of Korea.

Indeed, the 13th WFYS was a grand festivity which had a firm grip on the hearts of the world youth and students.

The American paper PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD July 5 in an article titled "The Door Is Flung Open to the World" said:

The North Koreans have achieved great prosperity in transforming society by giving play to massive strength and creative ingenuity and are today showing their achievement to the world.

All their achievements can be graphically seen in the looks of Pyongyang which has been turned into a modern capital.

Socio-economic equality is evenly guaranteed in Korea.

Korea hosted the 13th WFYS and thus showed clearly her new looks to the world.

The GDR television, on July 8 prior to the rescreening of the closing ceremony, stressed:

The participants in the closing ceremony enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has turned into a developed socialist industrial state in a short span of time. This time the DPRK has provided best conditions to successfully ensure the world festival of youth and students, the first of its kind in Asia.

The ANSA News Agency of Italy July 8 reported:

North Korea well organized functions of the festival.

Pyongyang, the capital, hosted the festival passionately to make its appearance on the world stage more imposingly.

The participation of delegate of "Chondaehyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives] Yim Su-kyong from Seoul with the ardent desire for the reunification of the country divided since 1945 added to the atmosphere of the festival.

The closing function which was held at the 150,000-seat May Day Stadium in the presence of President Kim Il-song was, indeed, a spectacular and a flawless function.



**Foreigners Praise Pyongyang Festival**

*SK1707152389 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1507 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA)—Members of delegations and guests of various countries who participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are unstinting in their admiration and praise, saying unanimously that the Pyongyang Festival was a most successful festival beyond human imagination.

The chairman of the Jordan-Korea Friendship Association said: The Pyongyang Festival is a complete success. It is unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il that the Korean people built splendid edifices in a short period and successfully hosted various festival functions. It was a wonderful grand festival without parallel in the festival history. It has greatly contributed to closely uniting the youth and students of the five continents under the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!" The deputy head of the youth and student delegation of Peru said: The 13th WFYS was a successful grand festival. This success is a result of the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il.

A Chadian public figure Mahamat Sa'd Farah said: Indeed, the Pyongyang festival appeared to be a display of all the cultural wealth achieved by mankind. They defied our imagination. While going around various places during the festival, I felt in the depth of my heart how deep is the solicitude shown by the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il for the national prosperity and the happiness of the people.

Saying he was very happy to see the excellent festival this time, the head of the delegation of the National Youth Union of Burkina Faso stated: The Pyongyang festival reached the highest level in form and content. There had never been a youth festival of such grand scale.

Through the festival I saw clearly that the Korean young people have great power and are playing a big role in the anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggle.

**GDR Conveys Praise for Festival**

*SK1607083689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0834 GMT 16 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 16 (KCNA)—The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany highly appreciated the Pyongyang festival.

Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, said this when he met with Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president, in Berlin.

Noting that the Pyongyang festival was a great auspicious event in history, Egon Krenz said that through the festival the Workers' Party and Government of Korea clearly showed their peaceloving foreign policy and the aspiration of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

And he extended full support to the proposals of the WPK for national reunification.

**Korean Committee Fetes WFYS Organizing Group**

*SK1507230089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1532 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA)—The Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS [World Festival of Youth and Students] gave a reception on July 14 in connection with the conclusion of the work of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the festival.

Addressing the reception, Kim Chin-pom, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea said that the festival was a grand international festival of momentous significance in the history of the festival movement, which has made a great contribution to strengthening friendship and unity among the youth and students of the five continents.

He expressed sincere thanks to the members of the Permanent Commission who have made day and night positive efforts for the successful preparations for the 13th WFYS.

Angles Thierry, convenor of the Permanent Commission, said that the Korean people, youth and students worked a miracle unprecedented in the festival history and that the opening and closing ceremonies held at the May Day Stadium delighted all the festival participants.

He stated that the 13th WFYS was a very beneficial assembly for the world youth and students fighting for peace, denuclearization and disarmament.

Cheickna Sidi Mohamed, delegate of the Pan-African Youth Movement, made a speech at the reception.

**Architecture of May Day Stadium Admired**

*SK1607082389 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0806 GMT 16 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 16 (KCNA)—Vice-president of The World Peace Council Jacques Denis who was a guest of honor to the festival and has participated in the World Festival of Youth and Students ten times was interviewed by a KCNA reporter.

Expressing admiration at the architecture of the May Day Stadium where the opening and closing ceremonies of the festival were held, he said:

The May Day Stadium is a very impressive and beautiful one. It can be said that it is a peculiar and modern stadium which broke a new ground in architecture. Sitting in the stadium, its accommodation capacity being so big, I fancied that all the people of the world were present there, not 150,000 spectators.

I can confidently say that the Pyongyang festival was the most excellent one ever both in content and qualitative level in the light of my experience as a participant in the World Festival of Youth and Students many times.

He continued:

The Pyongyang festival was successfully held in accordance with the idea of the festival "Anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!"

The main content of the Pyongyang festival was to build a new world free from nuclear weapons.

Foreign guests who participated in the festival this time could have deeper understanding of the cause of Korea's reunification and the cause of world peace.

Huge nuclear weapons of the United States and its forces are still present in the south of the Korean peninsula. This poses a grave threat not only to the Korean people but also to the cause of world peace. Accordingly, the cause of Korea's reunification is not only a cause of the Korean people, but also of all the progressive youth and peaceloving people of the world. I think, therefore, that the world youth and students should express solidarity and unity for the cause of Korea's reunification by launching a campaign to ensure that the delegate of South Korean students participating in the festival may go back home safely.

**Kim Il-song Opening Speech to WFYS Praised**  
*SK1707035089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2211 GMT 2 Jul 89

[NODONG SINMUN 3 July Editorial: "A Programmatic Guideline That Elucidates the Path for the Youths and Students of the Era of Independence To Follow"]

[Text] The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] has magnificently opened amid the great interest and expectation of youths, students, and people of the world. The opening ceremony, held with the participation of delegations of youth and students from 179 countries of the world, heads of state of many countries, prime ministers of the governments of many countries, heads of political parties of many countries, and many other honorary guests from foreign countries seethed with the surging zeal and joy of youth and students from the five continents of the world who love justice and peace and who are struggling to build a new independent world.

That a great significant festival in which youth and students of the new era—who are the pride of the times and the future of mankind—meet together to share their youthful ideals and ambition and to strengthen friendship and solidarity has been magnificently opened in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, constitutes not only a great felicitous event of our nation, but also a common felicitous event of mankind aspiring for independence.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, personally participated in the opening ceremony of the festival and made a historic congratulatory speech, "Let Youth and Students Become the Forerunners of the Times." In his congratulatory speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly welcomed the representatives of youth and students of the five continents of the world who have participated in the festival, cherishing in their hearts the lofty ideal of the festival, and clearly elucidated the road for youth and students, who are the forerunners of the times, to follow.

The speech elucidated not only the characteristics of our times—during which the struggle to build a new world of independence, peace, and friendship has been unprecedentedly strengthened—and the mission of youth and students, but also the militant task of youth and students to vigorously carry out the onward movement of the era of independence. Therefore, the speech is not only a programmatic guideline that the youth movement should firmly grasp in the present era, but is also an immortal classical work which will shine forever in the history of the movement of youth and students of the world.

Receiving the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's speech amid great joy and deep emotion, our youth, students, and people are now filled with the firm determination to firmly unite with the youth and students of the world and to implement to the end the militant task elucidated in the speech.

The most important ideology contained in the historic speech, "Let Youth and Students Become the Forerunners of the Times," is to lead youth and students to perform to the end their mission as the forerunners in the struggle of building a new independent world in which there are no aggression, war, domination, and subjugation and in which people of all countries of the world develop and prosper together.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The honorable duty to create a new world which mankind desires, by vigorously pushing ahead with the onward movement of the era of independence, has been assigned precisely to you who are the youths of our times.

The present era is the era of independence. Today, mankind has entered the majestic, historic era of creating a new world of independence, friendship, and peace



while parting from the old world of aggression, war, domination, and subjugation which has imposed innumerable misfortunes and sufferings on mankind for several thousand years.

Building a new independent world which meets the ideal and original character of human beings is precisely the mature demand of the times which should not be delayed. The forces which should push ahead with the onward movement of the era of independence standing in the forefront of this great struggle are none other than the youth and students.

As taught by the great leader, the youth and students are the pride of the times, the future of mankind, and the dignified generations which have the loftiest mission. How young men prepare themselves and struggle determines the future destiny of the times and the destiny of mankind.

The great leader's current speech clarified anew the position and role of youth and students in building a new independent world and elucidated a clear path which makes it possible for youth and students to perform to the end their lofty mission assigned before the times and mankind, including the question of vigorously struggling against the old forces of history and strengthening international friendship and solidarity. The speech most correctly reflected the basic trend of the era of independence and vigorously inspired its dignified onward movement. Precisely herein lies the important factor that has aroused great sympathy with, and support for, the speech among the progressive youth and students of the world.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic speech "Let Youth and Students Become the Forerunners of the Times" has great theoretical and practical significance in carrying out the cause of independence and in developing the youth movement of our times. The speech constitutes, above all, a great encouraging banner which makes it possible to accelerate the building of a new independent world by vigorously whipping youths of our times up into the struggle against the reactionaries of history. Building a new independent world where there are no aggression, war, domination, and subjugation and where the people of all countries develop and prosper together is precisely the unanimous desire of mankind today.

The cause of independence of the present era is faced with the grave challenge of the old forces which are attempting to reverse the main trend of our times. Today, the reactionaries of history are perpetrating aggression and intervention under the mask of peace and cooperation. In particular, the imperialists and all the old forces of history have been viciously maneuvering to divest youths of their noble and beautiful temper and vitality by spreading the corrupt bourgeois culture and life-style and, thus, to make hundreds of millions of promising and hopeful youths

mental cripples. Under such a situation, without strengthening the struggle against the imperialists we cannot build a new independent world nor can youths defend their precious youthful lives.

In his speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only clearly elucidated that mankind's cause of building a new independent world can win victory only through the struggle against the old forces blocking the advance of history, but also emphatically stressed the need for the youth and students of our times to become fighters and forerunners in this sacred struggle. Thus, the speech vigorously encourages the youth and students of our times to struggle against those who exploit and oppress the people while forcing subjugation and servility upon other nations and those who deprave the youth and people mentally and morally while attempting to make them victims of aggression and nuclear war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic speech also clearly indicated the road on which youth and students in all countries of the world can perform their lofty mission for the times and mankind by further strengthening the ties of international friendship and solidarity. Today's youth and students are living in a very important period in the development of the history of mankind, and they are faced with the honorable duty to create a new world which mankind desires. In order to carry out this lofty historic duty, youth and students of all countries of the world should firmly unite under the banner of independence, peace, and friendship—which is their common cause—while transcending the differences in ideologies, political systems, religions, political views, nations, and races.

In the speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, saying that the vigorous ranks of youths of the era of independence cannot be blocked with any force, clearly elucidated the principles and ways for the unity of youths. This constitutes an important guideline in defending the tradition of unity in the youth movement of our times and in fully demonstrating the true might of the tradition.

The speech will shine forever as a monumental document which has opened a revolutionary turning point in consolidating the unity of youth and students of the world and in strengthening their solidarity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's speech is also a mighty encouraging banner which gives the Korean youths new faith and courage in performing their heavy mission. The responsibility that the Korean youths, who were born in the fatherland of chuche and who are living there while vigorously carrying out the revolution, have assumed before the present era is very heavy. Our country has become a site of acute confrontation between the progressive forces and the reactionary forces in all fields—political, economic, and cultural—and our people's struggle most extensively reflects the basic characteristics of the trend of the era of independence.

Therefore, properly carrying out the revolution and construction in our country exerts a great influence upon the struggle of the progressive people of the world.

In the historic speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song summed up with dignity the proud tradition of our Korean youth's historic faithfulness to the fatherland and the nation and stressed that our youths in the future also should perform heroic exploits in the struggle for the people's happiness and the country's prosperity and in the struggle to accelerate the common cause of mankind by firmly uniting with youth and students of many countries of the world. Thus, the speech not only has encouraged our youth and students to have the infinite pride and dignity of living in the fatherland of *chuche* and carrying the revolution under the leadership of the great party and the leader, but have also vigorously inspired them to struggle heroically.

The historic speech "Let Youth and Students Become the Forerunners of the Times" is the brilliant fruition of the ideological, theoretical, and practical activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has led the youth movement of our times to a single road of victory.

The history of the revolutionary activity of the great leader is embroidered with the proud course of having registered the great achievements in strengthening and developing the youth movement of our times. The great leader, who created the immortal *chuche* idea already in his younger days and who pioneered the youth movement of the new era under the banner of the idea, has concentrated great efforts on the youth movement and work with youths during the whole period of the revolution and construction and has firmly built the ranks of the Korean youths into invincible ranks which can consummate to the end the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, generation after generation.

During these days the outstanding experiences which become precious assets in the youth movement of our times, including the problems of educating youths politically and ideologically, of strengthening the party's leadership in the youth movement, and of strengthening international friendship and solidarity of youth and students, were created. In particular, the great leader has paid great interest to developing anew the world youth movement in conformity with the anti-imperialist ideal for peace and friendship. Along with this, by publishing numerous classical works he has wisely led youth and students to enhance their role in the struggle to build a new independent world.

The current historic speech was made based on the rich experiences attained by the great leader on the road of strengthening and developing the youth movement of our times in the course of the arduous and difficult but glorious revolutionary activity. Therefore, the speech has a great driving force.

Today, our people and youth are faced with the honorable duty of thoroughly implementing the programmatic task presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic congratulatory speech. All youths and the working people should deeply study the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic speech, "Let Youth and Students Become the Forerunner of the Times," and should firmly arm themselves with the ideology and theory elucidated in the speech.

The historic speech includes ways which make it possible for youth and students of our times to find the true value of life in the sacred struggle for the prosperity of their fatherland, nation, and mankind and to realize their youthful ideal.

Youth and students should cherish deep in their hearts the great glory and joy of receiving the programmatic speech which elucidates the direction of the youth movement of our times and the noble value of youthful life. They should also energetically carry out studying the work. In particular, in the study of the work, emphasis should be placed not only on leading youth and students to deeply master the lofty intent of the party and the leader which have put them up as the forerunners of the times in carrying out their sacred cause of building a new independent world, but also on leading our youths to keep in mind the great trust and expectation of the party and the leader which give them infinite glory and happiness and to actively struggle to repay the party and the leader.

It is imperative to plan, organize, and deepen the work of embodying the ideology, theory, and programmatic tasks presented in the historic speech in the practical struggle of youths.

Our youths should, in the future, too, perform their responsibility in the struggle for the people's happiness and the country's prosperity by displaying their indomitable will as in the past when, deeply realizing the honorable mission as the youths of the era of independence they have outstandingly performed their duty for the country and the nation even in the unprecedentedly arduous and difficult struggle.

Youths should display high loyalty and revolution-mindedness in the implementation of the party's line and policies and, at the same time, should perform the leading role in carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural. In particular, youths should gallantly turn out on the surging battle sites of socialist construction without slackening even to the slightest degree the spirit and temper of having built numerous monumental edifices, including Kwangbok Street, under the leadership of the party to greet the 13th WFYS. Thus, they should become the creators of exploits and heroes.

Struggling for ending the tragedy of national division and for achieving the cause of national reunification is the most important and urgent task of our people and youths. In his congratulatory speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly welcomed the representative of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondachyop] of South Korea, who participated in the festival after crossing the death line, and compatriots overseas. This has fervently moved and stirred the hearts of our people and all the Korean youths who desire for national reunification.

We should actively struggle to expedite the historic day of national reunification when the entire nation will embrace each other as seen in the emotional scene of meeting with the representative of Chondachyop of South Korea on the site of the significant Pyongyang festival.

The South Korean youth and students are today bravely struggling against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique who have brutally blocked them from participating in the Pyongyang festival. Our youths should not forget the struggling South Korean youth, students, and people and should actively support and encourage their struggle.

The youths in the North and the South should stand at the head of the entire nation in the struggle for the independent reunification of the country and should actively unfold the joint struggle to remove the barrier of national division and, thus, to open a breakthrough of national reunification.

Strengthening the ties of international friendship and solidarity is precisely the important programmatic task elucidated by the great leader in his congratulatory speech. We should properly proceed with the already opened 13th WFYS in conformity with the anti-imperialist ideal for peace and friendship so as to further strengthen solidarity between our youths and the progressive youths of the world. Thus, we should make the Pyongyang festival a proud arena of the youths of the era of independence in which the united might of youth and students of the world is displayed and their youthful wisdom and honor are demonstrated.

The beacon which is now burning in Pyongyang symbolizes the hope, zeal, and fighting spirit of youth and students in our times. By advancing and struggling along the road elucidated by the great leader, our people, youth, and students should make the beacon of the Pyongyang festival an eternal torch which will brighten the future road of victory of youth and students of our times.

## South Korea

### Defense Minister Leads SCM Delegation to U.S.

#### Possible Restructuring on Agenda

SK1607024089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
16 Jul 89 p 1

[By Yi Nak-ho]

[Text] Washington—The 21st ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting [SCM] opens at the Pentagon Monday (July 17) with particular attention given to a possible restructuring of the combined defense system on the southern half of the Korean peninsula.

Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun will represent Korea at the annual SCM while Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney will stand for the United States.

The SCM agenda will be dominated by consolidation of deterrent power against military threat from North Korea, improvement of combat readiness and support for development of the arms industry in Korea.

Korean and U.S. security sources predicted that the top Korean and U.S. defense leaders are likely to discuss steps to effectively defend against chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) attacks from the North, reviewing and assessing development of the North Korean CBR warfare capabilities.

Major topics at the annual security meeting are also expected to include measures to increase the capabilities of the ROK-U.S. forces to compile military intelligence through joint work and the transfer of the U.S. operational control of the ROK forces to the Korean side.

The annual meeting, a brainchild of the late presidents Pak Chong-hui and Lyndon Johnson, has taken place since 1968 alternately in Seoul and a U.S. city.

Defense Minister Yi, who leads the nine-member Korean delegation, will call on the U.S. side either to scrap or to slash the level of royalties for transfer of the American defense technologies to Korea.

The Korean and the U.S. delegations, the security sources said, will conclude a "memorandum of understanding" for royalties for U.S. high-tech know-how at the 21st SCM meeting.

A source said that Korea will emphasize the necessity for the continued stationing of the U.S. troops in the southern half of the Korean peninsula in view of the growing debate in the U.S. Congress calling for a cutback.

The Korean and U.S. leaders will also discuss the anti-American moves in Korea as they fear that they pose a threat to the military alliance, the source added.



The meeting will be preceded by the 11th ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM) which was inaugurated in 1978 to provide strategic guidance to the ROK-U.S. CFC (Combined Forces Command).

Gen. Chong Ho-kun, chairman of the Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his U.S. counterpart Adm. William J. Crowe, Jr. will represent Seoul and Washington at the 11th MCM meeting to convene Monday morning.

They are very likely to discuss measures to better cope with the ever-strengthening offensive capabilities of the North Korean forces, military sources said, reviewing the recent military developments on and around the Korean peninsula.

Amb. Pak Tong-chin and Donald P. Gregg, the ambassador-designate to Seoul, will attend the 21st SCM meeting.

**Agree To Maintain Present System**  
SK1807022489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Washington, July 17 (YONHAP)—Top military officers of South Korea and the United States agreed Monday to continue maintaining the present combined defense system of the two countries until Korea could secure sufficient deterrent capabilities of its own against North Korea.

In an annual military committee meeting held at the Pentagon here, Chairman of Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Chung Ho-kun and his U.S. counterpart Adm. William Crowe also agreed to jointly study conclusion of a comprehensive accord on military intelligence support designed to improve the early warning capabilities.

The two sides agreed to enhance the roles of Korean generals in the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) in Seoul. Under the agreement, a Korean general will be appointed to the post of the chief of logistics at the CFC, which has been occupied by a U.S. military officer, beginning in 1990.

Also agreed was the enhancement of the role of the office of the CFC deputy commander and other CFC posts held by Korean generals.

Meanwhile, the U.S. officers pledged for stepped-up supports for improvement of the South Korean Navy's combat capabilities against the threat posed by North Korean submarines.

They also approved deployment of drones or remotely piloted vehicles (RPV) as well as anti-tank Ah-64 attack helicopters to beef up the ground surveillance system of the U.S. forces in Korea.

**Defense Budget Share Not To Increase**  
SK1807030989 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 18 Jul 89 p 8

[Editorial: "ROK-U.S. Security Talks"]

[Text] The 21st annual Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) began its 3-day session in Washington yesterday with the defense ministers of the two allies attending. How to keep the combined defense better prepared against all external threats from the north will naturally be the focal point of concerns.

The persistent militancy of Pyongyang, bolstered by its continued arms buildup, does not warrant a letup in defense cooperation between Seoul and Washington. We should keep up our longstanding and vital security ties, not only for stability on the Korean Peninsula but also for peace in its surrounding region.

Discussions will focus on how to develop the combined forces arrangement, increase technical cooperation between defense industries and improve mutual logistic support for sustaining effective combat readiness.

The related question of a possible reduction in U.S. forces in Korea and sharing the cost of troop maintenance may constitute a bone of contention. On the most sensitive issue of reducing or withdrawing the U.S. troops here, Secretary of State James Baker made it clear Sunday that Washington is contemplating neither slashing nor withdrawing U.S. strength stationed in Korea at this moment, although such a possibility can be studied in the future. Despite some moves in Congress toward a cutback of U.S. troops here, it has long been a foregone conclusion among all sensible Koreans and American that the U.S. military presence is needed as long as the threat of armed aggression and sabotage from the north exist. Continued ROK-U.S. defense collaboration, in their view, is the very cornerstone of Asian security.

The pinch felt by Washington in footing the enormous bill run up in performing its superpower role fully deserves our understanding and sympathy. That is why Korea has begun to move to shoulder an increasingly larger share of the burden in hosting U.S. installations, both in terms of money and manpower. However, the United States may be going too fast and too far where this Republic is concerned. This country went into the black only three years ago. Its economy is still saddled with a vast foreign debt. Korea is no doubt one of the promising newly industrializing countries in Asia, yet it is still far from comfortably off, hamstrung by its heavy dependence on external trade and scarce resources.

The disproportionately heavy defense burden, which accounts for nearly one-third of the annual budget, remains a back breaking onus on the fledgling Korean economy. With its meager national wealth, Korea is hardly in a position to bear a substantial increase at once

in its allied defense burden with the United States. Although we fully recognize some valid grounds for the American demands, we lack sufficient means to satisfy them for the time being.

Minor differences on the specifics in this vital issue and others should be sorted out amicably without undermining the close security cooperation between the two governments. A successful SCM this week is expected to reaffirm the commitment of the two allies to the defense of freedom's frontier in this part of the world, and for that matter, given the Korean Peninsula's geostrategic gravity, in a global perspective.

**U.S. Increases Pressure for More Open Market**  
*SK1807054289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0522 GMT*  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 18 (YONHAP)—South Korea is being driven into a corner by a renewed U.S. demand that it completely open the agricultural and marine products market to American goods by 1994.

The United States demanded that Korea open up its market for a total of 264 agricultural, fisheries and livestock items over the three years beginning 1992 and present an import liberalization plan for those items by March next year after a consultation with Washington, the Trade-Industry Ministry said Tuesday.

The United States made the sweeping proposal at the balance of payment consultation (BOP) meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) held in Geneva June 27-30.

The Korean delegation resisted the U.S. proposal and the BOP delayed the discussion to its next get-together slated for October.

Under a growing U.S. pressure, Korea has already announced plans to have 237 items accessible to its market by next year and the latest U.S. demand poses an added trouble to the Korean Government amid a looming trade friction between Seoul and Washington.

During trade talks in May, Seoul and Washington agreed that the Korean Government would announce the import liberalization plan on the remaining items for 1992-1994 in March 1991.

In particular, the U.S. proposal to take part in the prior consultation with the Korean Government in drawing up the list draws immediate resistance from Seoul. In the past, Washington presented its opinion and Seoul had only to reflect it on its import liberalization list.

South Korea also faces departure from the group of underdeveloped nations, a problem which would call for the country to open up its market in accordance with GATT regulations.

The problem will be raised at the BOP meeting in October and Korea will have to present a tangible schedule for import liberalization in an effort to win a moratorium on a complete import liberalization.

The government is reluctant to present a schedule for a complete import liberalization because of farmers' resistance and its repercussions on the general election in 1992.

Compensation for farmers' loss resulting from the imports could be a solution but it needs a huge budget, which makes the government all the more agonizing.

**Ministry 'Unable To Find' Alar in U.S. Grapefruit**  
*SK1507013789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0119 GMT*  
15 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 15 (YONHAP)—The Health and Social Affairs Ministry announced Friday that it has been unable to find traces of daminozide, a cancer-causing pesticide known by the trade name "Alar," in imported U.S. grapefruit.

A boycott of U.S. grapefruit was launched last month when a Korean consumers group released a report claiming the dangerous chemical, which was banned here July 4, was present in the pulp and skin of the fruit.

U.S. officials denied that Alar is used on citrus fruit.

The ministry said tests were conducted using both the Japanese and American analytic methods by the National Institute of Health (NIH) on the controversial citrus and by the Japanese method on imported U.S. apple juice, which was also free of traces of alar.

The NIH is testing the apple juice again using the American method, also known as the Dallas Wright Method, which is used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The Japanese and American procedures are able to detect the presence of Alar in amounts as small as 0.05 parts per million (PPM) and 0.01 PPM, respectively, the ministry said.

The EPA banned production and use of daminozide, a growth regulator agent widely used by U.S. apple growers, after controversy over the suspected carcinogen led most American schools to drop apples and apple juice from their lunch menus.

The ministry said it will conduct strict physicochemical and bacteriological tests on imported produce such as corn, peanuts, almonds, grapefruit, cherries and beef before customs clearance.

The Korean consumer group had quoted the results of a test done by a farm chemical laboratory under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries to back up its assertion that imported U.S. grapefruit are tainted with alar.

Both the United States and the laboratory later denied the claims, but the consumer group, charging the United States had pressured the Korean government, launched a nationwide boycott against the U.S. citrus.

Early this week, the Citizens' Alliance for Consumer Protection of Korea charged a U.S. EPA report shows imported cherries are tainted with Alar.

#### More on Investigation of So Kyong-won DPRK Visit

**'Dialogue' With North Leaders Published**  
SK1807034389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
18 Jul 89 p 3

["Excerpts" of a "dialogue" between Rep. So Kyong-won and DPRK President Kim Il-song and Ho Tam, chairman of the North Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; So met with Kim Il-song for "about half an hour at Kim's retreat in Chagang-do" on 20 August 1988, and also met with Ho Tam "twice" and was given "six points of instruction"]

[Text] Kim Il-song: It is nonsense that South and North Korea are talking about national reunification while in a state of war. Therefore, the South should stop "Team Spirit" (an annual joint military drill between the Republic of Korea and the United States) and sign for a non-aggression treaty. And then, both will form a confederated committee or a national supreme committee within the framework of the "Koryo Confederation" that admits different socio-political systems in the South and the North.

Foreign military troops should leave the peninsula. (South Korean President) No's declaration on national reunification has no grounds as it insists that U.S. military forces withdraw from the country only after the signing of a non-aggression pact.

Why does the government in the south monopolize the dialogue channel? Channels should be open for all kinds of social groups so as to seek individual dialogue.

We have deep interests in Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan's Pyongyang visit, but we will not tell what to do or not to do on religious matters. It's up to them. I believe you, Rep. So. Keep struggling for the liberation of the South.

So Kyong-won: You don't mind about South's economic growth. They (southerners) are only trumpeting their economic success and there are lots of fabricated GNP statistics.

The South Korean people have struggled for the liquidation of the anti-communism ideology that presents a great obstacle for reunification. But there is a limit to the struggle of opposition parties because of their conservative stands. Student movement is at odds with the general public.

Please allow Cardinal Kim to visit Pyongyang and guarantee a catholic mission in the North by Rev. Yun Kong-hui and Chi Hak-sun, both were born in the North. That would help South-North exchanges and initiate the reunification movement.

Ho Tam: You did a great job since 1985 while working with us. In spite of harsh conditions, you made a great contribution to leading the farmers' anti-government struggle. Now I expect much from you as you are now a lawmaker.

You must keep in mind the following instructions and work for successful results after you return to the South.

- 1): Win over colleagues in the National Assembly who agree with you.
- 2): Play the role of catalyst for the party for Peace and Democracy to gain a leading position in South-North parliamentary talks. At present there are no big differences between the Democratic Justice Party and the Party for Peace and Democracy.
- 3): Carry out a mission to realize Cardinal Kim's visit to Pyongyang.
- 4): Consolidate the untied struggle with farmers with opposition parties, dissident groups and student activists in solidarity so that they can have direct communications with the North without needing government approval.
- 5): Do not imitate the unique expressions that North Korea uses for anti-South propaganda broadcasts and develop South Korea's own expressions for anti-government struggles.
- 6): Set up your own business company offices at home and abroad to receive our financial support.

**NSP Insists on Questioning Kim**  
SK1807022189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 17 (YONHAP)—South Korea's top intelligence official reiterated Monday that opposition leader Kim Tae-chung should undergo questioning in connection with lawmaker So Kyong-won's "espionage case."

Pak Se-chik, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, was quoted as telling the National Assembly Defense Committee that he hopes Kim, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], will cooperate with the investigation to dispel popular doubts about the case.



"Questioning on PPD President Kim as a reference is to uncover the process of Kim's nominating So as a PPD candidate for the general elections last year," Pak said at the committee's closed-door session. Investigators have said they feel it necessary to question Kim to put the finishing touches on the So case, which was referred to the prosecution for indictment.

Dismissing the opposition's assertion that the agency's attempt to extend the investigation to PPD leaders is a political suppression, Pak said his agency never intends to exploit the So case politically.

Reacting to unconfirmed news reports that two or three more lawmakers may have made secret visits to North Korea, he said, "I think the stories were based on sources we cannot confirm. The NSP is not in a position to definitely mention them."

The top intelligence official, who is better known as chairman of the now-defunct Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, termed the case "a shocking case in which So infiltrated into the National Assembly while engaged in espionage activities for North Korea."

So, 52, was arrested June 28 on charges of violating the National Security Law by visiting North Korea last August. Later the agency added an espionage charge before winding up a 20-day investigation of the lawmaker.

It was the first time in more than 30 years that an incumbent lawmaker was charged with spying for the North. So can be sentenced to death under these charges.

The agency's announcement Monday said So received 78.7 million won (about 110,000 U.S. dollars) from North Korea on 14 occasions as operational funds, including 50,000 dollars directly from Ho Tam, former North Korean foreign minister who heads the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, last August in Pyongyang.

So's case brought the arrests of ten people with more than 30 people having undergone NSP investigations, shocking the nation and damaging the image of the largest opposition party, which expelled him immediately after his arrest.

South Korea bans visits to or contacts with North Korea by its citizens under the National Security Law.

#### **Parties React to Probe**

SK1807030089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 18 Jul 89 pp 2, 3

[Text] The ruling party yesterday demanded the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) to clean up impure elements from the party as a show of public apology for spy activities of its lawmaker So Kyong-won.

Pak Hui-tae, party spokesman said that the PPD should make it crystal clear how So was recommended and nominated by the party for the parliament seat and his questionable activities before and after being elected as a lawmaker on the PPD ticket to dispel growing suspicions about relations between So and the PPD.

He denounced the PPD's move to mislead the public to think the government is bringing unreasonable pressure on the PPD for political reasons capitalizing on So's unauthorized trip to North Korea.

Reacting with "shock and indignation" to the investigation results of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) which charged So with spying activities for North Korea, the Reunification Democratic Party commented that the case must be further scrutinized instead of being handled as a political bargain among the parties.

State discipline and national integrity has been degraded as a result of the antistate crime committed by a incumbent lawmakers, said a statement issued by party spokesman Yi In-che.

The minor opposition NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] also issued a statement expressing indignation over spy activities of an incumbent lawmaker for North Korea.

The security authorities should also be held responsible for failing to uncover the antistate crime by a lawmaker in advance, Kim Mun-won, party spokesman said.

The ruling camp, however, should not exploit the case as an excuse to take repressive measures against the opposition parties, he said.

In the meantime, Yi Sang-su, spokesman of the PPD said that it is a great shock if the spy activities of Rep. So Kyong-won alleged by the security authorities turn out to be true pointing out that its own investigation into the case will be made through interviewing So by a group of defense attorneys that have thus far been denied by the NSP.

As things stand now, the investigation results show that PPD has nothing to do with So's case, Yi said calling on the security authorities to make public apology for its earlier attempts to implicate party president Kim Tae-chung and former vice president Mun Tong-hwan in the case, not to mention PPD itself.

Under no circumstance, would Kim and Mun comply with requests for questioning in connection with the case, Yi added.

**PPD Lashes Out at Government 'Plot'**  
*SK1807032189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
18 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] Charging that the government is scheming to overblow the So Kyong-won case, the Party for Peace and Democracy will weigh organizing massive rallies throughout the nation.

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su stated yesterday, "We will consider holding rallies across the country to explain our stance."

PPD president Kim Tae-chung convened an emergency meeting of party executive members shortly after the announcement of the outcome of the probe into the So case yesterday afternoon to discuss its countermeasures.

After the meeting, PPD spokesman Yi said the announcement itself proved that the PPD was not responsible for the So case.

He stated, "The government authorities have so far been making believe that two or three more PPD legislators had made secret visits to North Korea, North Korean spies were in place in the National Assembly and many members of the Pyongminnyon [Institute for Peace and Democrat Studies] were involved in the So affair."

"With today's announcement, however, it turns out that those were maneuvers aimed at forcing the PPD to be tried by the Kangaroo court," he added.

Yi demanded that the No Tae-u regime make a solemn apology before the people and punish those responsible for the "evil political scheme to undermine the PPD."

The spokesman called upon the government to abandon its plan to investigate PPD president Kim Tae-chung and former vice president Mun Tong-hwan, terming it as a "maneuver to suppress the PPD."

On Sunday, the PPD held a rally on the campus of Hanshin University in Tobong-ku, northern Seoul, in which the PPD lashed out at the government for its plot to undermine the largest opposition party, using the So case.

PPD head Kim addressed the gathering, "The No administration is going back to the Fifth Republic. From now on, we, as a party with a clear-cut opposition image, will beef up our critical posture and will harness our efforts to prevent this nation from reversing to the past."

Kim's remarks were construed as a declaration that his party will resort to a tough outdoor struggle to combat what it called a "scheme to destroy our party."

He denounced that the No government has let the security authorities play a high hand in politics in a move to avert the opposition demand to clean up the wrongdoings of the previous Chon Tu-hwan regime.

The largest opposition party leader clarified his objection to a nascent attempt to realign political parties in accordance with their ideologies.

He labelled the idea as a "conspiracy to evade the liquidation of the bad legacies of the Fifth Republic as well as to isolate the PPD."

Directing criticism at the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] and the New Democratic Republican Party by saying, "It is deeply regrettable that the cooperative stance among three opposition parties is crumbling," he urged the RDP and the NDRP to "join the PPD in cleaning up the misdeeds of the past regime."

**Ruling Camp Warned Against Exploiting Visits**  
*SK1607053589 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean*  
5 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Political Situation Under the Influence of Public Security-Related Affairs and Democratization—A Warning Against the Ruling Camp's Attempt To Use Them for Political Purposes"]

[Text] The secret trips to Pyongyang by lawmaker So Kyong-won and a delegate of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] have stirred up public opinion to the extreme. The tenor of this public opinion has no doubt taken on the nature of vigilance against the radicals. This is quite a natural consequence. But we would like to strike a note of warning, a big warning, against the ruling camp, which might be tempted to "fish in troubled waters."

Whenever the North foolishly perpetrated provocative actions or whenever leftist-oriented incidents flared up, the successive authoritarian regimes in the past capitalized on them to the fullest extent to strengthen their dictatorial grip on power or to ignore calls for reform. Whenever the ardent call of the public for democratization boiled up to the point where those in power found it impossible to continue suppression, Kim Il-song and his group always acted recklessly and, to our chagrin, thereby provided the dictatorial forces in the South with a plausible excuse to resume suppression of the people.

Lately, once again, such "possessed" people as Rev Mun Ik-hwan, So Kyong-won, and Yim Su-kyong have staged "surprise shows" akin to the preposterous acts committed in the past by Kim Il-song and his group. As a result, those in power and the leftovers of the Fifth Republic are now reveling in such a favorable turn of events. First of all, such pressing tasks as the removal of the legacy of the Fifth Republic, the abolition and revision of evil laws,

and the liquidation of social and economic ills—tasks that should really be achieved for democratization—have been placed on the back burner.

Those in power have already started talking about different things, as though they were about to recant their promise to revise such laws as the National Security Law, while some in our society have resigned themselves to such a self-contemptuous notion that "the liquidation of the legacy of the Fifth Republic is a lost cause." Of course, we are more than eager to agree to the proposal that the pro-North syndrome on the part of some people who dance to the tune of North Korea and those who actively promote the *chuche* idea should be driven out of our society. Nevertheless, under no circumstances should such a call be allowed to be used as an excuse to weaken or sabotage the effort to remove the legacy of the Fifth Republic or the process of democratization as a whole. A warning must clearly be given to those in power that they should not try to fish in troubled waters for political purposes.

The anticommunist cause should be made to serve democracy and the democratization effort, but not to contribute to either the revival or strengthening of authoritarianism. The same can be said about the 7 July declaration. After abruptly announcing the declaration, those in power have created all forms of side effects in the course of promoting it. Now that it has led to such a troublesome result, they are babbling about "revising the northern policy", as though somebody else, not themselves, is responsible for the negative consequences it has led to.

The abolition of various laws and provisions; the issue of reorganizing the structure and functions of intelligence and investigation institutions; the issue of making the police stay out of political affairs; legal support for North-South exchange; and the much-talked-about tasks for the democratization, liberalization, and opening are the promises made by none other than those in the Sixth Republic. However, if the "surprise shows" staged by Mun Ik-hwan, So Kyong-won, and Yim Su-kyong result in placing such tasks on a back burner as a whole, what could be more futile?

The issue of locating those who are responsible for the Kwangju incident and for such economic irregularities as the Fifth Republic's political fund should never be hushed up simply because of what Mun Ik-hwan, So Kyong-won, and Yim Su-kyong have done. The wrongdoings of these three people should be dealt with in a way that will uproot their kind in the future, and the issue of punishing those responsible for the wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic should be thoroughly handled on its own merit and brought to an end. Without liquidating the old evils and the legacy of the old era, it will be difficult to bring the recent historical whirlpool to a smooth halt.

**PPD Spokesman Urges Change in Security Law**  
*SK1807023189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 18 Jul 89 p 2*

[Text] The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) yesterday denounced the ruling party's move to scrap plans to amend the controversial National Security Law.

Rep. Yi Sang-su, spokesman of the No. 1 opposition party, said that amendment or abolishment of undemocratic laws including the National Security Law has long been the consensus of the people and renewed his party's call for immediate amendment and abolishment of the laws in question.

Describing the National Security Law as a typical bad law which has long been exploited by the dictatorial regimes for maintaining their powers, Yi said that the deceitfulness of the government's South-North reconciliation policies has been exposed to open criticism.

**Judge Allows NSP's Detainees To See Lawyers**  
*SK1607043689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 16 Jul 89 p 3*

[Text] For the first time in the nation's constitutional history, a judge ordered the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) to allow its detainees to talk with their lawyers.

The ruling by Judge Kwon Chin-ung on an appeal filed by a labor activist and a dissident college teacher would pave the way for the two to be interviewed by their defense attorneys and family members Tuesday, their lawyers said.

Law experts said it marks the first time that persons who were arrested by the powerful security agency have filed a complaint against its ban on interviews and that the court accepted the appeal.

Judge Kwon said in his ruling, "The denial of interviews for the suspects infringe upon the constitutional rights of them to be assisted by defense attorneys, which is guaranteed by the Constitution."

According to court records, defense attorneys of Yon Song-man, 32, and Kim Chun-ki, 51, filed the complaint with the Seoul Criminal Court Wednesday after the NSP ignored their requests to see them twice, July 6 and 11.

Yon, leader of a regional association of activist laborers in Songnam, south of Seoul, was arrested July 6 for publishing publications allegedly serving the interests of an enemy state.

Kim, a teacher at a junior technical college in Songnam, was arrested for carrying antigovernment articles in a magazine, "Monthly Farmers," which he founded in January this year.



The NSP had refused Rep. So Kyong-won a chance to talk with his lawyers on grounds that the lawmaker is suspected of spying for north Korea. So, formerly affiliated with the Party for Peace and Democracy, has been under probe by the agency.

The Korea Central Intelligence Agency, predecessor of the NSP, was established in the early 1960s after Pak Chong-hui took power in a military coup.

#### Document Leaks to Teachers Union Investigated

##### Parliamentary Probe Suggested

SK1607025889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
16 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] Rep. Kang Sam-chae of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] and Rep. Yi Chol, an independent, called for the formation of a joint panel comprising members of the ruling and opposition parties to probe into the leakage of government documents to the teachers' labor union, when they visited Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-son yesterday.

Reps. Kang and Yi asserted that the leakage scandal should not be investigated by prosecutors, but by the political parties. They then called for intermediation by the House Speaker for a joint investigation by the ruling and opposition parties.

The two lawmakers who belong to the Assembly Education-Information Committee have been suspected by the government party of having supplied documents submitted to them by local boards of education during the parliamentary inspection last year.

Speaker Kim told the two Assemblymen that he was told by the Democratic Justice Party and [DJP] other authorities that Reps. Kang and Yi have nothing to do with the leakage of the documents to local offices of the teachers' union.

The Speaker suggested that floor leaders of the four parties discuss whether to conduct a parliamentary probe into the case.

##### PPD Member Accused of Document Leaks

SK1807033089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
18 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] The government party is seeking parliamentary disciplinary action against Rep. Pak Sok-mu of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] for the leakage of classified administration documents to local offices of the teachers' labor union.

A member of the Democratic Justice Party's fact-finding mission said yesterday that it has secured evidence of the opposition lawmaker having supplied the documents on school administration to "Chonkyohyop," the progressive teachers organization, which became the illegal teachers' labor union.

The DJP's panel probing the leakage scandal visited the offices of the teachers union and received reports from police authorities who also have conducted a separate investigation.

DJP sources said that several lawmakers who belong to the Assembly Education-Information and Labor Committees and their aides supplied administration documents to the teachers union and other trade unions.

Some documents Rep. Pak requested and received from the administration during the parliamentary inspection last year were carried in a truck to the offices of the teachers' union, according to the DJP sources.

The sources said that some of the documents were relayed to the offices of the teachers union by Rep. Pak's aides without even opening the envelopes of the documents upon their receipt from the administration.

Along with criminal charges against Rep. Pak, the sources said that the DJP will seek parliamentary disciplinary action against him.

According to the National Assembly Law, disciplinary action includes warnings, open apologies, suspension from sessions for 30 days and expulsion.

##### Government-Union Dialogue Urged

SK1807034989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
18 Jul 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Ministry-Teachers Dialogue"]

[Text] Conciliatory moves of the national teachers union need to be utilized for the settlement of the two-month-long dispute between the government and unionized teachers across the country. It is indeed an unexpected development that the representatives of the outlawed teachers union changed their hardline attitude and called for dialogue with the government authorities.

Following a statement, the unionized teachers stopped hunger strikes, resignation collecting and other protests Saturday at noon. This is a major turnabout from their all-or-nothing struggle for the legalization of their organization. Calling for a government response to their offer by Tuesday, the union leaders announced that they would go on hunger strike at the Myongdong Cathedral until Aug. 18, unless there were a government reply.

The Education Ministry came up with a hasty response, saying that it will not hold any formal talks with the union leaders before the disbandment of the illegal body.

The union leaders attached as a condition for the dialogue with the ministry the recognition of the union as a counterpart in the talks. The ministry immediately spurned the condition on the ground that the union is an illegal organization.

Both the ministry and the union have their own reasons for their stands. But the issue is not merely one of reputation or face-saving. What matters is its serious effect on national education as a whole as well as national stability. In the tug of war between the government and organized teachers, about 5,000 teachers have staged hunger strikes at nearly 600 schools, and some 50 teachers have been jailed and some 160 others sacked or relieved of their teaching posts.

The dispute further spilled over affecting students and their parents, touching off protests, demonstrations and physical clashes between them. A total of 56 schools have been reportedly involved in these collective activities and 25 schools were obliged to go into early summer recess. Until this dismal development, the two camps had refused to budge an inch for a whole two months.

In this situation, the union leaders' conciliatory gesture must be taken as a favorable opportunity to seek a breakthrough and thus the authorities concerned should respond in a positive manner. Without setting up preconditions for the proposed dialogue, the ministry and the union need to start their talks in order to reach out a negotiated solution to the education crisis.

It is plausible to assume that the radical unionists have softened their intransigent stand in the face of a disadvantageous situation. Perhaps, their concession might be a temporary retreat for a future advance. The unionized teachers, as a matter of fact, have faced the government's relentless retaliation measures including dismissal of all teachers who have refused to secede from the union. Punitive steps against the unionized teachers were ordered to be completed by Aug. 5.

According to the ministry, a total of 3,431 teachers, or some 40 percent of the 5,093 union members have withdrawn from the organization, weakening the stance of the unionists. Above anything else, what has discouraged the union members most is the imminent summer break of schools, during which period the authorities can easily handle the defiant teachers in the absence of students sympathetic to them.

The government authorities, nonetheless, should not drive too hard into a tight spot the teachers who are in a predicament. The government, with its position bolstered, may well be lenient enough to accept the bait for dialogue offered by the teachers. Now that the ball is in the government's court, it should show a sincere response and initiate talks with them.

However, the government needs to conclude the dispute in the shortest possible period or at least before the beginning of the new semester, lest the in-school trouble be protracted for long. At the same time, it needs to be seriously probed if the teachers' proposal of a ceasefire was solely intended to give it a respite in an attempt to escape impending danger.

**Kim Tae-chung on Government-Opposition Struggle**  
*SK1707030189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT*  
17 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 17 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung lashed out at President No Tae-u's "lukewarm reforms" Sunday and hinted that he will take his struggle into the streets unless changes come soon.

"Our party may decide to fight against the current regime outside politics after our party's national convention in late August unless it takes steps to clean up the dirty past and conduct democratic reforms," Kim told a rain-soaked rally of the faithful.

Kim declared that No's government lacks any justification for existence and said it should be judged by the people in March next year if No fails to carry out democratic reforms.

"Our party has encouraged the No government for the past year, respecting the people's will and expectations, but now the time has come to strengthen again our clear opposition and to prevent the nation taking a reactionary path as the No government steps backward to the days of former President Chon Tu-hwan," said Kim.

Kim, a symbol of anti-government struggle under past authoritarian rulers, said his party will hew a non-violent line even in street struggles.

The rally, which filled a college playground despite heavy showers, was designed to show the party's determination to resist a government offensive that is making great mileage out of Rep. So Kyong-won's secret visit to North Korea last August.

The lawmaker from Kim's party is suspected by security authorities of spying for North Korea. So was ousted from the PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] following his arrest in late June.

Kim called on the nation to rise up against the "terrible security investigation under way to avoid liquidating the misdeeds of the past," accusing the government of exploiting So's trip to destroy his party. He pointed out that he had made So confess to the investigation authorities, which knew nothing of the trip.

Listing major steps to clean up the past, Kim reiterated a call for the retirement of six key figures from their public posts, the testimony of former Presidents Chon and Choe Kyu-ha in parliamentary hearings on the

Kwangju uprising and revision of the National Security Law and the law governing the Agency for National Security Planning, formerly the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Touching on the rift in the opposition camp, which together outnumbers the ruling party in the National Assembly, Kim stressed the need for cooperation with the two other opposition parties led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil.

Suggestions by ruling camp figures of realignment of Korea's political parties is a scheme to alienate his party, Kim said.

**Freedom of Press Defended by 'Plundered' Newspaper**  
*SK1807002189 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN*  
*in Korean 13 Jul 89 p 3*

[Editorial: "Dictatorship Is Short and Freedom of the Press Is Eternal"]

[Text] The No Tae-u regime has finally crossed the line that it should not cross. It brutally plundered and trampled underfoot the pure, national, and democratic press. At 0700 on 12 July, the editorial office of HANGYORE SINMUN, located in Yangpyong-dong, Yongdongpo-ku, Seoul, was trampled underfoot by security officers from the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] and members of the so-called "special riot police unit" who stormed the office with a "search and seizure warrant," holding aloft a letter which was a declaration of war against freedom of the press. Members of the press of the world and freedom-loving people will remember this day forever as the day when the culprits of the dictatorial regime draped with mourning a "newspaper company of the nation" and as the day when this newspaper company rejected the dirty mourning drapes and was born again as a healthier and reliable press organ.

**An Incident That We Have Never Seen Before, Even in the Era of the Chon Tu-hwan Regime**

Blocking traffic and encircling the editorial office with hundreds of police troops, the NSP stormed the office. Security officers of the NSP broke open the gate of HANGYORE's editorial office with hammers and stormed it. The office had rejected the NSP's search as a "definite infringement on the essential freedom and rights of the people, which the Constitution never allows for any reason whatsoever." After taking away the protesting staff members of the editorial office and confining them in police buses, these security officers confiscated 29 photographs from the desk of reporter Yun. At that time, members of the special riot police unit went so far as to take away other innocent reporters in the office.

We ask: Has there been such a precedent in the history of the press of the world? There is no such precedent, in which the freedom of the press was brutally and openly

trampled underfoot like this, even in the era of the Yusin dictatorial system under Pak Chong-hui and in the era of Chon Tu-hwan's military dictatorship.

At dawn on 17 March 1975, in the office of the TONG-A ILBO newspaper company, a group of hooligans mobilized by the owner of the newspaper company used hammers and clubs to attack some 150 journalists who were staging a sit-in to defend the freedom of the press, and drove them out of the sit-in site. However, it was a simple act of collusion between the owner of the newspaper company who regarded the press as a money-making business and the dictator. That is to say, it was not an open and brutal act of violence as was the raid on our editorial office this time. Even the Chon Tu-hwan regime did not use arms to trample underfoot the heart of freedom of the press; it just controlled the press through confidential "guidelines for the press report" or through covert operative maneuvers.

In the "search warrant" issued for the editorial office of HANGYORE SINMUN, the NSP, which has been conducting investigations into lawmaker So Kyong-won's clandestine visit to Pyongyang and reporter Yu's "crime of failing to report," claims that "conducting a search of the editorial office of HANGYORE SINMUN is inevitable to secure detailed material evidence, including photographs taken in the North and various notes, that can prove the crimes committed by the suspect, reporter Yu, and those of lawmaker So Kyong-won in his clandestine visit to Pyongyang."

**Confiscation and Search That Infringed Upon Basic Rights**

We have already pointed out that the NSP, which requested an arrest warrant for reporter Yun on charges of failure to report the source of news materials, is ignorant of "the protection of a source of news materials," which is one of the occupational ethics of reporters, and attempted to eradicate the basis for the existence of press by destroying the basic relations of human society.

Going beyond the attempt to arrest reporter Yun Chae-kol on charges of failing to report, the NSP has held out a search and seize warrant, which is clearly an offense against the entire HANGYORE SINMUN. Just how severely this warrant is anti-constitutional and irrational is shown by its wording. Not clearly indicating the items to be sought and confiscated, the text of the warrant merely noted "materials, including photographs, that can prove the crime." The warrant issued by the court enabled the investigators to search all areas of the newspaper company's building by vaguely indicating the scope of confiscation and search as "editorial office and others." In other words, the warrant gave a free hand to the judicial police to confiscate without limits the confidential materials of the newspaper company according to their own judgment.



Proceeding from the sense of duty that news sources should be protected by reporters, by the main news gathering community, and the newspaper company to which the reporters belong, HANGYORE SINMUN refused to allow the confiscation and search. If journalists discard such a sense of duty, nobody would trust reporters and offer information to them. This means the very protection of the ideals and spirit of the Constitution, which stands above the National Security Law. How could journalists who had given up the task of defending the "freedom and essential contents of the basic rights of the people" make reports and comment as a free and independent press? From the standpoint that Assemblyman So Kyong-won should still be subject to the principle of "assumption of innocence," it is unreasonable for HANGYORE SINMUN to offer "materials proving his crimes" to investigation organizations. On 11 July, investigators of the NSP who called on Song Kon-ho, representative of HANGYORE SINMUN, stated that "since the case of Assemblyman So is one of spying, they would like to have materials for investigation voluntarily offered by the newspaper company instead of conducting search and seizure." However, President Song said that "Assemblyman So is merely suspected of being a spy but cannot be regarded as a spy because he has not been sentenced by the court." Under the circumstances in which the NSP, which is in charge of the investigation, has not made public any interim report on the investigation, and Assemblyman So is restricted from exercising the right to meet with his attorney and the right of objection, it is clearly an act of trampling human rights for a newspaper company to offer "evidence" which may disadvantage the suspect. Furthermore, the pictures that reporter Yun received are far from proving Assemblyman So's spy activities, and are merely what were taken in Pyongyang with compatriots.

#### The Event Deciding the Destiny of the Entire Press

Because the search and seizure warrant is clearly contradictory to human relations in the world from both a legalistic and logical point of view, HANGYORE SINMUN, through its attorney, has filed a protest to the Seoul District Criminal Court requesting the cancellation of the warrant. The large newspaper company with hundreds of thousands of readers called for the judgment of the judiciary, pointing out the unlawfulness and unreasonableness of the power organizations. The interest of the entire nation is focused on this situation. However, the NSP searched the editorial office by force, and threatened journalists without awaiting the decision of the court. This is indeed a provocation and a repression of freedom of the press. HANGYORE SINMUN will see to it that the Constitution, which ensures freedom of press, takes precedence over any existing law by filing a lawsuit to the Constitutional Court concerning the obligation to "protect the source of news materials" and search and seizure of a newspaper company.

The suppression of HANGYORE SINMUN by the NSP and the police cannot be justified under whatever pretext. It is not merely an "outrage" against a newspaper

company, but a challenge to the freedom, independence, and fate of all Korean mass media. If an investigation organ makes it a "practice" to urge the editorial bureau of a newspaper or the reportorial bureau of a broadcasting company to present materials and records under various excuses, there is no place where free mass media can survive. In this context, the reaction of the National Labor Union of Journalists was timely and appropriate. At an emergency meeting of its Executive Committee on 11 July, this union organized a "team to prevent the search of HANGYORE SINMUN" with the representatives of the labor unions of 52 press organizations across the country, and founded an emergency headquarters to counter the search in the office of the HANGYORE SINMUN Labor Union, and shortly after the assault on 12 July, adopted a resolution to jointly struggle against this outrage, along with approximately 16,000 press workers.

#### Until the Day of Democracy and Reunification

Now we raise a question to President No Tae-u, who assumes the final responsibility for this incident of stifling free press. He may still remember the phrase "the government cannot control the press, nor should it try to do so" in the "29 June declaration" which he takes pride in as a "revolutionary decision."

Where is the No regime headed? What is it attempting to do? Does it expect that if it threatens HANGYORE SINMUN, which has independent power and capital, with the force of arms, the paper will be shrunk?

Approximately 60,000 stockholders and 430,000 readers have assigned to HANGYORE SINMUN the historic mission of taking the lead in carrying accurate, swift, and reliable reports for the democratization of the country and the reunification of the nation. We cannot betray them. We cannot turn away from the earnest aspirations of all fellow countrymen to live in a world of equality, harmony, and love. For this reason, HANGYORE SINMUN never surrenders to whatever force. We are firmly convinced that dictatorship is fleeting and free press is eternal. HANGYORE SINMUN will fight with all fellow countrymen until flags of democracy and reunification wave over the Chonji of Mt Paektu and the Pagnoktam of Mt Halla. May HANGYORE SINMUN be eternal also in a country of democracy and reunification!

**1992 European Single Market's Impact Assessed**  
SK1807024389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 18 Jul 89 pp 2, 4

[By correspondent Kim Hyeh-won: "European Single Market To Have Positive Impact on EC-ROK Ties"]

[Text] BRUSSELS—Frans Andriessen, vice president of the EC's (European Commission) [as published] Executive Commission, said he would visit Seoul next spring to attend a formal opening ceremony of the commission's resident mission in Seoul.

Evaluating the prospects of the Korea-EC relations as "promising," the second highest official of the European Commission expressed hope for cooperation between the commission and Korea not only in trade but also in economic and investment activities.

He admitted that the European single market, to be completed by 1992, would require more competitiveness on the part of economic operators who want to exploit the market but said it, at the same time, would have a positive impact on future Korea-EC relations.

"The principle is that you will have the same freedom in the European market of 320 million people as that you now have in the Dutch market, for example," said Andriessen during an interview with The Korea Herald here.

The official also appreciated and welcomed the recent efforts of the Korean government to open up its market to the EC products including whisky and brandy and called for further opening for fair trade.

He denied the accusation that the EC countries impede the investment activities of nonmember countries inside their territory by regulations on local content use.

Andriessen, who is also commissioner for external relations and trade policy said that the EC would push for further economic and political union in the years ahead despite some objections and hesitations among some members.

He said the EC summit in Madrid last month basically reiterated the members' firm commitment to bringing about monetary and economic union in Europe, adding that the much publicized disagreement had to do only with the choice of a model.

"We have to see whether the member states will continue to follow the commission's initiative for further union but until now, I believe, there are enough reasons to believe their will to do so," the official noted.

Following is a summary of the interview with the former finance minister of the Netherlands.

Question: What is your evaluation of the Korean-EC relations and how do you see their prospects?

Answer: I see the prospects as very promising. The bilateral trade volume is increasing rapidly: It was four times in 1988 that of 1980. We want to increase cooperation not only in trade. We want also cooperation in economic and investment activities. We know the Korean economy is still in difficulty in some respects like investment and distribution of income. Our continuous concern, however, is that Korea should be a market place as we try to shape the multilateral trading system. The

most important thing is that Korea should open its market to European operators as we are opening up our market to their Korean counterparts.

Q: Elaborate on the possible impact of the formation of the European single market on Korea-EC relations.

A: The impact will be positive, I believe. The reason is that the market of 320 million people would provide more business opportunities to Korean operators as well as Europeans. The principle is that you will have the same freedom in the European market as that you have in the Dutch market, for example. I expect the single market to contribute to heightening the competitiveness of our industry. This means that in some sectors, the competition will be higher. This, of course, is a challenge. To have more opportunities, you have to be better prepared to compete.

Q: Elaborate on the schedule for opening your resident mission in Korea.

A: The commission will send the delegation soon. When I went to the opening of the Korean mission here several weeks ago, I told the people there that the EC will set up the delegation before the end of this year. I don't exclude the possibility that it will happen earlier than that. I have an intention to attend the formal opening ceremony for the mission which is likely to happen early next spring. We are trying to look for an excellent candidate to lead the commission's mission in Seoul as we attach much importance to the mission.

Q: What is your view on the evaluation that Korea and other non-EC countries face difficulty in expanding investment inside the EC territory because of your local content requirement?

A: There is no regulation for local content and there will be no such regulations. We truly support the idea of multilateral negotiations and multilateral organizations. We believe that investment-related measures like local content requirement for others should be avoided.

Q: What kind of measures will follow for a complete European union after achieving the single European market? What is your reaction to the criticism against and objections to the idea of a single Europe inside and outside?

A: The EC summit in Madrid basically reiterated its firm commitment to bringing about monetary and economic union in Europe. The differences which were observed on that occasion had to do with the modality, and perhaps with the definition. That is why each delegation tried to come up with alternatives to the proposals by Delors. I think that the model you have in mind largely depends upon how you define the economic and monetary union. If you accept the definition as given by

Delors, it does not seem easy for me to make a valuable alternative. If you change the definition, that is another story. Then you don't talk about the same thing.

It is quite clear that after the completion of the common market in 1992, we have to develop further in the direction of a political union as stated in the single Act of 1985 which was subscribed and ratified by all EC members including the United Kingdom. After 1992, we will go in the direction of the economic and monetary union and increase strength and contents of the political union. We have to see whether or not all members will follow it. Until now, I think there is reason to believe they will although we see some hesitations among some member states like the United Kingdom and Denmark. The creation and completion of a single market is a process. The years 1992 and 1993 will be a landmark in the process. After then, we have to style the operation of the common market or to continue it as studied before 1993. We may need time for adaptation. There can be subtle differences between the definition by Delors and what it will actually produce in the market place. The process of adaptation will also continue after 1993.

**Proposed 1990 Budget Sees 12 Percent Increase**  
*SK1807125089 Seoul YONHAP in English 1229 GMT*  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 18 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is reportedly considering holding a budget request for 1990 to a 12 percent increase over this year in the general account.

Quoting officials at the Economic Planning Board [EPB], the KUKMIN ILBO, a vernacular daily published in Seoul, Tuesday reported that the government has tentatively set the fiscal 1990 budget at some 21.5 trillion won (32.33 billion U.S. dollars), compared with 19.23 trillion won for this year.

KUKMIN ILBO said that the board has made the interim decision for fear of an inflationary spiral that may result from a severe budget expansion to keep various governmental pledges, including more public welfare, and to subsidize economic development projects in fishing and agrarian areas.

Under the provisional EPB guidelines, Yi Yang-sun, assistant EPB minister for budget is urging government agencies to make their budget requests for next year within a 12 percent increase, the paper said.

The proposed budget request increase rate compares with 10.1 percent this year.



## Burma

### **Martial Law Powers Given to Regional Commanders** *BK1707135589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* 1330 GMT 17 Jul 89

["Martial Law Order No 1/89 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council dated 17 July 1989—15th day of the waxing moon of Waso, 1351 Buddhist era"]

[Text] 1. To make the work aimed at enforcing security, law and order, and regional peace and tranquillity more effective, the State Law and Order Restoration Council empowers the following military commanders with administrative, judicial, and martial law powers in accordance with martial law.

- A. Commander of Rangoon Military Command
- B. Commander of Central Military Command
- C. Commander of Northwest Military Command

2. The military administrators, depending on the changing times and conditions, may practice martial law powers either personally or through the delegation of powers to military regional commanders.

Signed: General Saw Maung, chairman, State Law and Order Restoration Council

### **Military Tribunals Given Wide-Ranging Powers** *BK1807073389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* 0630 GMT 18 Jul 89

["Martial Law Order No 2/89 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council dated 18 July 1989—1st day of the waning moon of Waso, 1351 Buddhist era"]

[Text] 1. Commanders of the military commands concerned, in practicing in their respective regions martial law powers bestowed upon them in accordance with Martial Law Order No 1/89 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 17 July 1989, may conduct trials and sentence those found committing offenses either in law courts formed under existing laws or by established military tribunals.

2. Criminal offenses which oppose these powers, such as the violation or defiance of the orders issued by the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the government, or the commanders of the military commands concerned, shall only be tried by a military tribunal.

3. Should a military tribunal find an offender guilty as charged it shall pass one of the following sentences regardless of the provisions under existing laws:

- a. Death sentence,
- b. Life imprisonment, or
- c. Jail term of not less than 3 years with hard labor or jail term of not less than 3 years with hard labor and a fine.

4. Military tribunals may exercise summary trials for offenses committed under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

5. In conducting summary trials for offenses under the Code of Criminal Procedure, military tribunals shall have the right:

- a. To waive unnecessary witnesses.
- b. To summon essential witnesses.
- c. To indict an offender without hearing prosecution witnesses should there be a strong case that an offense had been committed.
- d. To reject the recalling of witnesses who have already testified.
- e. To reject the request to restart a case under trial due to changes in the sitting members of a military tribunal.

6. The decisions and judgments passed by a military tribunal shall be final except in cases involving the death sentence or life imprisonment, where it will be necessary for the commander of a military command concerned to approve that sentence.

7. Should a military court pass a 3-year jail sentence, an appeal may be submitted to the commander of a military command concerned within 30 days of passing the sentence.

8. Should a military court pass a death sentence, a life imprisonment sentence, or a jail sentence exceeding 3 years, an appeal may be submitted to the Army commander in chief within 30 days of passing the sentence.

9. The Army commander in chief shall revise sentences of a military tribunal as he deems fit.

10. In exercising his rights to uphold the sentence of a military tribunal, the commander of a military command in accordance with Paragraph 6, and the Army commander in chief in accordance with Paragraph 8, shall have the following rights:

- a. To uphold the sentence,
- b. To repeal the sentence,
- c. To mitigate the sentence, or
- d. To reduce the sentence to a lesser charge.

11. In exercising his rights in upholding the sentence of a military tribunal, the commander of a military command in accordance with Paragraph 7, the army commander in chief in accordance with Paragraph 9, shall have the following rights:

- a. To uphold the sentence,
- b. To revoke the sentence,
- c. To mitigate the sentence,
- d. To reduce the sentence to a lesser charge, or
- e. To increase the sentence.

Signed: General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council

**Government Issues Order on Martyrs Day Ceremony**  
*BK1607142889 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 16 Jul 89

["Notification No 2/89 of the Government of the Union of Myanma [Burma], dated 16 July 1989—14th day of the waxing moon of Waso, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] Subject: Matter concerning commemoration of the 42d Martyrs Day

1. The State Law and Order Restoration Council has been doing everything it can for the holding of multiparty democratic general elections. Furthermore, the government has also been holding ceremonies to mark major commemorative events. Accordingly, the 42d Martyrs Day, which falls on 19 July 1989, will be commemorated under the auspices of the state as in previous years.

2. Members of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and state organizations, family members of the martyred leaders who were assassinated by the imperialists' henchmen, and members of the diplomatic corps and of political parties that have registered with the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections will all attend the ceremony to pay their respects to the martyrs.

3. The 42d Martyrs Day Commemorative Committee has extended invitations to the nine families of the late martyrs to attend the ceremony and written replies have been received from the following eight families:

- a. Family of Minister Thakin Mya
- b. Family of Minister U Ba Cho
- c. Family of Minister U Razak
- d. Family of Minister U Ba Win
- e. Family of Minister Mahn Ba Khaing
- f. Family of Minister Sao San Tun, Mong Pun Sawbwa
- g. Family of Secretary U Ohn Maung
- h. Family of Yebaw Ko Htwe

4. All of the above eight families attended the full-dress rehearsal for the 42d Martyrs Day ceremony, which was held on 16 July 1989. However, the family of General Aung San did not attend the ceremony. Furthermore, no reply has been received so far on the family's intention to attend the ceremony.

5. The committee in charge of commemorating the event has extended invitations to political parties registered with the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections, and 70 of them have registered to attend the ceremony. Names of these political parties have already been announced in the dailies.

6. According to tradition, the people can visit the Martyrs Mausoleum to salute the martyrs after the ceremony is over. Arrangements to this end have already been made. Hence, people who wish to peacefully pay their respects may do so at the mausoleum either individually or in groups of not more than five persons.

7. It is essential that the people be permitted to pay their respects peacefully. Hence, a prohibition order is in effect to prevent those with the intention of making political gains from marching in procession, chanting slogans, inciting trouble, causing disturbances, using forceful methods to recruit people, and gathering en masse.

Let it be known that effective legal action will be taken against anyone who violates this order.

Signed: By the authority vested in me. Maung Ko, secretary, Government of the Union of Myanma.

**Parties To Attend Ceremony**  
*BK1507143289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The Committee for Observance of the 42d Martyrs Day Ceremony [to be held on 19 July] has today issued a list of political parties which have registered with the Commission for Holding Multiparty General Elections and which will lay wreaths and pay respects at the 1989 42d Martyrs Day ceremony. [passage omitted]

A total of 70 political parties have enlisted to attend the Martyrs Day ceremony between 9 July and today.

**Aung San Suu Kyi Expresses Displeasure**  
*BK1607091989 London BBC in Burmese to Burma*  
1400 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] According to a news dispatch by Christopher Gunness, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the National League for Democracy, said at a news conference today that she was not happy with the arrangements made by the government regarding the representation of political parties at the ceremony to commemorate the Martyrs Day anniversary on 19 July. The occasion is held in commemoration of her father, General Aung San, and several other leaders who were assassinated in 1947.

At the news conference held in Yangon [Rangoon] this morning, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said she had been invited as the daughter of Gen Aung San but not as one of the leaders of the National League for Democracy. In addition, she said she was not happy with the invitations being extended to only 10 members of her party.

Most observers believe that the National League for Democracy is the biggest opposition party, and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said she was the leader of a coalition of over 100 political parties.

The government has said that each party can send 10 delegates to the ceremony but has however made no special arrangements for big political parties regarding the number of delegates.

**Aung San Suu Kyi Comments on March Ban**  
*BK1707080389 Hong Kong AFP in English 0753 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Bangkok, July 17 (AFP)—Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi said Monday a new government ban on marches would not stop her from paying respects to interred independence heroes, including her father, on Martyr's Day.

In a telephone interview from Rangoon, she also blasted the nation's military junta for lapses in law since generals took power in September to end nationwide pro-democracy protests which had paralyzed a military-backed regime.

The Wednesday Martyr's Day event, which commemorates the anniversary of the July 19, 1947 assassination of Burmese founding father Aung San, is expected to become a rallying day for pro-democracy sentiment along with August 8, the day last year's protest strikes began, and September 18, the date of the coup.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, 44, who is Aung San's daughter, said she would walk to the memorial site in Rangoon and people would most likely be with her.

"I am going to the Martyr's Memorial. I've got to walk there. I can't fly," she said.

The public assembly of more than five persons is banned in Burma, even though the junta has promised multi-party general elections for May.

She has declined to join an official wreath-laying ceremony.

State-run radio said in a report monitored here Sunday that the government had issued an order specifically prohibiting people and political parties from marching, organizing or gathering in the streets on Martyr's Day.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi rose to political prominence as a spokesperson for the protest movement but the junta has criticized her National League for Democracy (NLD) Party for having a confrontational style of political campaigning.

"There's always the possibility of problems if armed troops are running around," she said, adding that no problems would come from NLD partisans.

"People are fed up with all these restrictions and of course all the arrests," she said referring to government arrests since March of both students who were active in demonstrations before the coup and NLD activists.

People were being arrested "on all pretexts" including listening to cassette recordings of her speeches, she said.

"This just shows how much human rights we have in Burma," she said.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said the military junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), took power pledging to restore law and order, but that there was "no law."

"Dialogue is the only answer," she said, adding that SLORC officials have refused to meet her.

She repeated Monday her stand that there would be no trouble on Martyr's Day as long as security troops were not deployed on the streets.

"SLORC has to learn that political problems have to be solved politically. They think dialogue is a sign of weakness but dialogue is nothing to be ashamed of," she said.

On Saturday Daw Aung San Suu Kyi told a press conference in Rangoon that she would march with thousands of people to pay respects to interred Burmese independence heroes, despite the ban on public gatherings.

The radio said Sunday that authorities would allow members of the public to pay their respects to the interred martyrs after the ceremony in groups of no more than five people.

**Junta Imposes 'All-Day' Curfew**  
*BK1807101689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1008 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] Bangkok, July 18 (AFP)—Burma's military rulers on Tuesday gave three regional commanders powers to sentence people to death and ban witnesses from military court trials, Yangon Radio said in a report monitored here.

The setting up of martial law courts comes on the eve of marches expected Wednesday by demonstrators defying a ban on public assembly on Martyr's Day, commemorating the slaying of Burmese founding father Aung San on July 19, 1947.

Residents of Yangon reached by telephone said the junta has imposed an all-day curfew for Wednesday.

They said loudspeakers blaring from pick-up trucks said people in Yangon must stay in their homes Wednesday from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.



Burma has been under martial law and a nighttime curfew since a coup in September quashed nationwide pro-democracy protests but the civil legal system has continued functioning, the residents said.

**Khin Nyunt's News Conference Reported**  
*BK1707145989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1441 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] Rangoon, July, 17 (AFP)—Burma's military government urged political parties Monday to set their sights on future general elections instead of wasting their time confronting and defying the authorities.

Political parties "should not create difficulties for the military government or disrupt the multi-party elections," the First Secretary Khin Nyunt told reporters at the Defense Ministry.

"I would like to request the political parties, as well as the people, not to go against us but instead help to make the coming multi-party elections a success," he said, reiterating the July 5 state of the nation address by the military leader, General Saw Maung.

Mr Khin Nyunt said that the government was determined to go ahead with the elections, which it has promised to hold next May, and that it would brook no interference from anyone attempting to disrupt them.

The government was also making arrangements for Wednesday's commemoration of the 42nd anniversary of Martyr's Day, which marks the assassination of the nation's independence heroes in 1947, Mr Khin Nyunt said.

Government functionaries, diplomats and families of the martyrs were invited to attend official functions along with the political parties, he said.

"However, while 70 political parties and eight families of the martyrs have accepted the official invitation, 104 other political parties and the family of General Aung San, the martyred leader, have ignored our invitation," he said.

The military government has made elaborate arrangements so that everyone could pay respects to Gen Aung San and his cabinet, gunned down in 1947 by the guns of "imperialist lackeys," he said.

Due to time limitations, only 10 representatives from each of the 223 registered political parties had been asked to attend, and even then the number would reach over 2,000, he said.

Arrangements have also been made to let the general public pay their respects following the official functions, Mr Khin Nyunt said.

The public would first gather inside a sports field near the Martyrs' Mausoleum north of Shwedagon Pagoda, Burma's most prominent Buddhist shrine, then be allowed to enter the mausoleum singly or in groups of five.

The National League for Democracy (NLD) and 103 other political parties declined to join the official ceremony and said they would conduct a peaceful march to the mausoleum from a rallying point nearby.

But Mr Khin Nyunt said no marches would be allowed.

He said that members of political parties who could not take part in the limited official ceremony could join with the public at the designated spot under a security umbrella being set up as a "pre-emptive security measure in case of attempted disruptions."

A military government order issued July 16 banned attempts to "exploit the occasion politically by marching, shouting slogans, instigating disturbances or forcibly organising the public in order to make political profit."

The order said "effective action" would be taken against violators.

Opposition parties have decided to boycott the official ceremony.

The government secretary called the boycott regrettable.

"It also amounts to saying they do not recognize that Martyr's Day is an anti-imperialist gesture," he said.

But the NLD'S leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, said by telephone from Bangkok that the ban would not stop her from paying respects to the interred independence heroes, including her father, Gen Aung San.

She said she would walk to the memorial site and that people would most likely be with her.

The government has deplored the actions of the popular 44-year-old opposition leader, saying they "smacked of communist tactics."

Mr Khin Nyunt said the government had not ruled out a dialogue with political parties, but that it would consider it "only with those who cooperate."

**Monks, People Protest at Shwedagon Pagoda**  
*BK1707151189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] At about 1300 today, when about 100 monks tried to enter the Shwedagon Pagoda from the eastern pavilion, the trustees of the pagoda checked their monk identity cards, and those who were not carrying identity

cards were refused entry. The gates of the eastern pavilion were then closed. The monks protested loudly and shouted for the opening of the gates.

As the chants and shouts were going on, lay people from near the "Saturn" and "Lunar" corners arrived at the place and joined in the chants. Security forces arrived and appealed for calm. As the appeal went unheeded, the security forces chased the people, and the crowd dispersed.

The senior Ovadacariya abbot of Shwedagon Pagoda arrived at the place of the incident and told the chanting monks to calm down because the day was a very special day for Buddhists, and that the day should not be tarnished. The gates were then opened at 1355.

The monks then prayed at the eastern pavilion and circled the Shwedagon Pagoda. At 1530, the monks arrived in front of the Office of the Shwedagon Pagoda Trustees Board and demanded the release of those suspects detained by the security forces. The monks were then joined by the people and the crowd increased to about 200.

Responsible officials of the Shwedagon Pagoda and the security forces then warned the crowds to disperse because they were violating [martial law] Order No 2/88. The crowd began to break up at 1600, and everybody left at about 1620.

As today is a very sacred day for the Buddhists, the following 10 people who violated Order No 2/88 were detained by the security forces for further legal action:

Zaw Win Aung, 18, son of U Aung Thaung of No 12, Ywama 4th Street, No 7 Ward, Kamayut; Thet Naing, 29, son of U Chit Maung, No 40, Seinpan Myaing No 5 Ward, Mayangon; Kyaw Win Moe, 18, son of U Kyaw Thein of No 833, Thamadi Street Myitta Nyunt Ward, Tamwe; Htay Lwin, 21, son of U Maung Shein of No 5B, Inya Myaing Street; Kyaw Moe U, 17, son of U Zaw Win of Pitazay No 5 ward, Dawbon; Kyaw Lwin Nyunt, 23, son of U Kyaw Nyunt of No 18D, Seinletmye Yeiktha, Kaba-Aye Pagoda Road; Htay U, 22, son of U Tun Shein of No 55S, No 2 Komin Kochin Road, Bahan; Khin Maung Tin, 19, son of U Myint Hlaing of No 53, Thumeda Road, Hetu Marlar Yeiktha, No 4 Ward, South Okkalapa; Shwe Aye, 27, son of U Hla Kyi of No 27, Windemere Road, No 10 ward, Kamayut; and San Maung, 22, son of U Tin Ngwe of No 97, U Kywe Ho Street, Kemmendine.

Shwedagon Pagoda remains calm and peaceful as normal, and many pilgrims are visiting it.

**New Rice System Introduced to Lower Prices**  
*BK0907083589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] A meeting was held in the conference hall of the Trade Ministry at 1000 today to coordinate rice distribution in Yangon [Rangoon] city development areas as part of the program to bring down rice prices. Present were Brigadier General Tin U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; Colonel Abel, minister of planning and finance and trade; Col Kyaw Tint, joint quarter master general; Col Kyaw Min, chairman of the Yangon Division Commodity Prices Supervisory Committee, and members of his committee; Col Kett Sein, deputy commander of the Yangon Military Command; commanders of military regions; the director general of the Trade Department; the managing director and responsible officials of the Myanma [Burma] Agricultural Produce Trading; and the director general and responsible officials of the Cooperatives Department.

Secretary-2 Brig Gen Tin U and Trade Minister Col Abel first delivered speeches in connection with the lowering of rice prices.

Next, the chairman of the Yangon Division Commodity Prices Supervisory Committee, military regional commanders, the managing director of the Myanma Agricultural Produce Trading, and the director general of the Cooperatives Department discussed rice distribution and sales in Yangon city development areas and the gradual rise in rice prices.

Secretary-2 Brig Gen Tin U and Trade Minister Col Abel then offered their opinions on the discussions and spoke about the introduction of a new rice distribution system in Yangon Division which will help bring down rice prices.

The meeting ended at noon after discussions of some questions raised by those present.

**Commander Myint Aung Discusses Rice Prices**  
*BK1507102389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Brigadier General Myint Aung, chairman of the Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Southwest Military Command Headquarters, held a meeting at the office of the Ma-ubin Township Law and Order Restoration Council at 1100 yesterday with chairmen and members of zone and township law and order restoration councils and senior departmental authorities in charge of economic matters.

Speaking at the meeting, Brig Gen Myint Aung said that the current price of rice is exorbitant. In explaining the cause of high rice prices, he said that the activities of some political organizations undermine law and order and local peace and tranquility and cause anxiety among

the people. As a result, people are buying more rice than necessary. People are also hoarding rice because of anxiety caused by rumors and price manipulations by greedy rice traders.

He said he found that in Ma-ubin township villages, there is surplus paddy. He called on the various levels of state law and order restoration councils, cooperatives, rice mill owners, and rice traders to coordinate among themselves to bring down rice prices, bring relief to the people, and distribute rice at reasonable prices. [passage omitted]

**Addition to Report on Karen Headquarters Capture**  
*WA18071307*

The following addition pertains to the item headlined "Seizure of Karen Rebel Headquarters Reported," published in the 14 July Southeast Asia DAILY REPORT, page 29: column one, paragraph seven, last sentence: ...store. [passage omitted]

In response to queries from correspondents of the MYANMA NEWS AGENCY, AP, and ANTARA, Minister Col Abel said that on 7 July the authorities concerned collected taxes on water, electricity, and income that are due in accordance with their duties in Sanchaung, Kemmendine, and Myenigon Townships. However, he said it was illegal for them to be making an inventory of goods and saying 10 kyat per fluorescent lamp, 15 kyat per electric rice cooker and electric iron, 35 kyat per sewing machine, and 365 kyat per bicycle will be collected as taxes from each household. He said effective action would be taken if similar suspicious and illegal practices, which cause anxiety among the people, are reported accurately and clearly to the authorities concerned. He said there is no plan to collect taxes and revenue on such goods as electric rice cookers and electric lamps.

He said the inventory was probably made on these goods to make calculations for the system of electric power supply and distribution.

Next, the Information...(adding passage)

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

**Malaysia**

**Prime Minister Rejects Goal of NIC Status**  
*BK1507141789 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Text] Malaysia does not wish to become a newly industrialized country or NIC. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said if Malaysia achieves such a status, it will be under pressure by industrialized countries.

[Begin Mahathir recording] Many economists, journalists, trade union members, and government officials have mentioned our desire to become an NIC—a country with a high level of development and on a par with South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore. In fact, the Malaysian Government has no wish to become a NIC because we know that if we achieve such a status, we will be under strong pressure by advanced industrialized countries, which will force us to appreciate our currency. If this happens, our products will not be able to compete with their products. They will force us to reduce our exports. They will also force us to restrict the trade incentives we have been giving others. In short, they will do anything to prevent us from becoming a developed country. We must remember the fact that despite their stated intention to help developing countries become developed ones, as soon as we are developed enough they will pressure us to the extent that we will return to the developing stage. [laughter]

Therefore, we do not wish to become an NIC, and we only want to improve the lives of this country's people. It is all right if other countries do not see us as an NIC. They can even call us a developing country. What is important is that we live happier. The status of our country is not that important. [end recording]

The prime minister made the remarks when he opened a meeting of the Peninsular Malaysia Technical Service Union in Kuala Lumpur today.

**Foreign Minister Says Refugee Policy Unchanged**  
*BK1707112389 Hong Kong AFP in English 1109 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 17 (AFP)—Malaysia has told the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) that it will continue giving Vietnamese boat people temporary asylum, a senior refugee official said Monday.

Denis McNamara, a UNHCR deputy director, said he received the assurance at a meeting here Monday with top officials of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry and a task force handling Vietnamese refugees.

The meeting was called to discuss UNHCR claims that Malaysian naval units had pushed out some 880 Vietnamese boat people after they landed on Malaysian shores, resulting in at least one death.

Diplomats said that several Vietnamese refugee boats were towed out to sea between the end of May and the first week of July. The boat people eventually ended up at Indonesia's Galang Camp.

Mr. McNamara said that he was told that Malaysia would "fully comply" with the comprehensive programme of action drawn up at the U.N.-sponsored Geneva talks on Indochinese refugees in June.



Reacting to reports that Malaysia had begun pushing Vietnamese boat people out to sea, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said Monday his government's policy had not changed.

"As far as we are concerned there is no such thing as push offs," he said.

But diplomats said they believe plans for pushing out Vietnamese boats had been laid for some time and that only seaworthy vessels were towed out after they had been resupplied.

Refugee officials said that the principal of first asylum was critical to successful implementation of the comprehensive plan adopted at Geneva.

The plan's other features include the introduction of screening to separate refugees fleeing political persecution from economic migrants who would no longer be entitled to resettlement in third countries.

Refugee officials said that a steering committee set up to monitor implementation of the comprehensive plan would meet in Bangkok on June 24.

### Cambodia

#### Ministers Make Clarifications to Assembly

BK1807053989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] On the morning of the 8th day of the 17th session of the 1st National Assembly, National Assembly members listened to the clarifications of ministries concerned in response to questions raised by various constituencies. Making clarifications on that occasion were Comrade Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Tang Saroem, member of the party Central Committee and minister of trade; Comrade Seng Lumneou, deputy minister of health; Comrade Ung Phan, member of the party Central Committee and minister of communications, transport, and posts; Comrade Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and minister of state affairs inspectorate; Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee and minister of social affairs and invalids; and Comrade Mrs Ho Non, member of the party Central Committee and minister of industry.

The session adjourned at 1030 and will resume its work this afternoon.

#### More Clarifications Given

BK1807120689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] On the afternoon of the 8th day of the 17th Session of the 1st National Assembly, participants listened to the clarifications of some more ministries concerned in response to a number of questions and demands raised by National Assembly members from various constituencies.

Making the clarifications to the queries were Comrade Sin Song, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of interior; Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun, minister of justice; Comrade Cha Rieng, president of the National Bank of Cambodia; and Comrade So Khun, deputy minister of agriculture.

The session adjourned at 1700 and will resume on 19 July according to the agenda.

#### Foreigners Arrive for Seminar on Genocide

BK1707115989 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1107 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 17—So far, 30 foreign lawyers, academicians, newsmen, writers, observers, and Overseas Khmer have arrived in Phnom Penh awaiting to attend an international seminar on "the phenomenons of genocide and the prevention of the genocidal Pol Potists' return to power in Cambodia" to be held from July 19-23.

They were from Australia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sweden, Thailand, the United States and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Some other 100 foreign specialists and observers are expected to participate in such seminar.

#### VNA Director, Delegation Leave Phnom Penh

BK1707051089 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0417 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 17—A delegation of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) led by its director general Dao Tung left here this morning after a five-day friendship visit to Cambodia.

It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Em Sam-an, candidate member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) and director general of the KAMPUCHEA NEWS AGENCY (SPK) and others.

While here, the delegation was received by Ney Pena, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of its Commission for Propaganda and Education, and held a

separate meeting with SPK Director General Em Sam-an and Som Kimsuor, member of the PRPK Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the party's semi-weekly PRACHEACHON.

Minutes of the talks on further cooperation between SPK and VNA in the 1989-90 period were signed by Em Sam-an and Dao Tung. So far, VNA has rendered valuable assistance to SPK in personnel training, technical equipment, and other fields.

**Pursat People Welcome SRV Troop Withdrawal**  
*BK0107075089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jul 89*

[Station correspondent's report on cadres, combatants, and people in Phnum Kravanh District of Pursat Province welcoming the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos joint statement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia—date not given]

[Excerpt] During the past more than 10 years, despite the fact that the enemies to our motherland, particularly the traitorous Pol Pot clique supported by the Chinese reactionaries, have vainly made every effort to sabotage our national society's achievements, oppose our Cambodian people's rebirth, and to restore the genocidal regime in Cambodia, still our State of Cambodia has advanced firmly and enjoyed the position of strength both in national defense and construction, thus ensuring a gradually stable and better livelihood for our Cambodian people. At the same time, the Cambodian Armed Forces of the three categories, including the regular, regional, and militia forces, have been increasingly strengthened and expanded both in terms of quantity, quality, and combat efficiency so that they can advance toward independently taking over the responsibility for defense both along the border and inside the country.

Prompted by this, the Government of our State of Cambodia together with the Governments of the SRV and Lao People's Democratic Republic solemnly announced a timetable for the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Cambodia by the end of September this year, the statement which has been warmly welcomed and supported by world public opinion.

As for the people in Phnum Kravanh District, Pursat Province, which is approximately 214 km from Phnom Penh capital and a district which shares a 71-kilometer common border with the Kingdom of Thailand, they have expressed great satisfaction over the issuance of this joint statement.

In an interview with our correspondent, Comrade (Sao Saroeun), vice chairman of Phnum Kravanh District People's Committee, noted:

[Begin (Sao Saroeun) recording] After our party and state announced the withdrawal of the fraternal Vietnamese troops in September this year, the people in our district

of Phnum Kravanh felt sad over the separation. Particularly, they always feel grateful toward the Vietnamese soldiers who saved their lives from the massacre by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Moreover, they will never forget the good services rendered by the Vietnamese troops which have enabled their children to enjoy a new life and attend school. The people will always remember the harmonious solidarity between them and the Vietnamese troops in Phnum Kravanh District who used to share weal and woe with them.

Since the withdrawal of the fraternal troops, particularly from now until September, the district has made preparations to successfully and effectively defend its localities. These preparations include:

First is the building of forces. We have stationed local forces to defend various important positions in the district. In communes, we have built militia units to carry out fixed and mobile combat tasks in communes and villages. Moreover, we have arranged defense systems in all villages. Our people have enthusiastically taken part in building trenches for combat and observation posts by planting snares in front of our trenches.

Second is the arrangement of the logistical system for militia units. This militia logistical system is made possible thanks to the joint contribution by the people in the entire district who have distributed paddy or money for use in militia logistics work.

Third is the preparation for combat cooperation. In each commune, we have arranged plans for combat and for assisting each other when any combat occurs. This has created a combined force for combat cooperation in a way that whenever the enemies come, a commune will be able to defend itself while another commune will come to help the first commune in combating and smashing the enemies.

Another point is the training for militia units as well as the armed forces. During the past several months, we have arranged successive training courses for the armed forces and police force, as well as commune and village militia units. We have carried out this training constantly. We have also carried out this training in trenches, examined our forces in observation posts, and given strategic and tactical training right there. [end recording] [passage omitted]

**Regular, Regional Troops Attack Resistance**  
*BK1007063789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] Recently, units of the Kompong Chhnang provincial regiment defending the Cambodian-Thai border closely cooperated with the regiment of Pursat Province and regular troops stationed in the area. They launched an operation to destroy a Pol Pot camp at Point 611, the (Saphan Hin) Camp, and the (Khao Plu) Camp, killing 200 enemy soldiers and wounding hundreds of others,

destroying an enemy command post, and burning 1,842 enemy shelters and 22 warehouses, including 7 weapons warehouses, 2 gasoline depots, and 13 food warehouses.

This great victory clearly shows the masterly and effective fighting spirit of the regular and regional troops who possess a valiant, courageous will to resolutely fight the enemies, deal them successive setbacks, and push them toward total disintegration.

**Dry Season Activities of Regional Forces Noted**  
*BK2806051989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Jun 89*

[Text] Armed forces in Angkor Chum District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, are currently making efforts to heighten their fighting spirit to ensure security and social safety for the people.

In the 1988-89 dry season campaign, the district armed forces closely cooperated with village and commune militiamen and launched mopping-up operations in and outside the defense perimeter, killing 57 enemy soldiers and seizing 61 assorted weapons, 13 field radios, and another quantity of war materiel.

Along with the task to fight the enemies, these compatriots also paid attention to proselytizing work; 98 misled persons were persuaded to surrender to our state authorities and people. The returnees brought along 95 assorted weapons and another quantity of war materiel. The armed forces in Angkor Chum District are currently capable of assuming themselves the task to firmly defend their locality.

**Official Explains Change in 'Enemy's' Tactics**  
*BK2806055589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 89*

[Statement by Do Sohan, secretary of Kompong Thom Province Party Committee, on all-round development in the province in first 4 months of this year; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The enemy forces have slightly changed their tactics, particularly since the 7 January national day celebrations. Their activities are small-scale ones but perfidious. They split into small groups and infiltrate into remote villages and communes to plunder food supplies. The enemy forces had attacked three positions of our militiamen. However, our armed forces fought back, ambushed, and chased them out, causing serious losses to them.

As a result, we put out of action 476 enemy soldiers, including 127 killed and 30 taken prisoners. [passage unheard due to power failure] [passage omitted]

**Sihanouk Criticizes Hun Sen, Nguyen Co Thach**  
*BK1507075189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer*  
*in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Cambodian coalition government and the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, said the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime was a Pol Potist regime. He said the majority of members were former Khmer Rouge whose hands were stained with the blood of the Cambodian people, and that Hun Sen and his group were bogus patriots who plotted with Vietnam to serve the latter's policies of colonialism and expansionism.

The samdech said this in a recent interview granted to French reporters, pointing out that Hun Sen and his gang were criminals whose hands were stained with blood from the slaughter of Cambodian people in the Khmer Rouge's heyday in Cambodia. He cited as an example Hor Nam Hong, Hun Sen's current collaborator, who was the former head of a reeducation camp during the Khmer Rouge reign and who cruelly tortured and massacred Cambodian people and members of noncommunist movements.

The samdech pointed out that Hun Sen and his Vietnamese master put the blame on the Khmer Rouge and used this as a pretext to continue implementing Vietnam's colonialist and expansionist policies in Cambodia. He added that he lost 5 children and 14 grandchildren because of the Khmer Rouge. However, he stressed that for the sake of national independence, territorial integrity, and unity among Cambodians, he should overlook his personal affairs and continue the struggle for the interest of the country.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk further said, according to a report from Amnesty International, that the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime was a genocidal Pol Potist regime as is the regime of Nguyen Co Thach [SRV foreign minister] in Vietnam. This was proved by the alarming outflow of Vietnamese boat people from the country.

The samdech said Hun Sen is Nguyen Co Thach's close disciple because Hun Sen knows how to skillfully tell lies and he has the same arrogant and tortuous character as his master.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that Nguyen Co Thach did not only behave haughtily toward and disdain the Cambodian resistance fighters, but also showed ingratitude toward the samdech and the Cambodian people who helped Vietnam achieve victory in its national unification war.

The samdech said crooked Nguyen Co Thach has fooled world opinion into believing that Vietnam was the liberator of the Cambodian people and Cambodia, asking if Vietnam rescued Cambodia between the 15th and



19th centuries when it misappropriated a part of the Kampuchea Kraom territory which has become present-day South Vietnam? He added that Vietnam's current liberation would sooner or later transform Cambodia into a second Kampuchea Kraom in which the Cambodians would definitely become a minority people of Vietnam.

The samdech said Nguyen Co Thach was Ho Chi Minh's successor by continuing to disseminate the latter's ideology with the aim of turning neighboring Cambodia and Laos into communist countries and putting them under Vietnam's control within the Indochinese federation.

**End of SRV 'War of Aggression' Demanded**  
*BK1507043189 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Jul 89*

[Unattributed "analysis": "The Cambodian Problem Can Be Resolved Only by Settling It in Accordance With the True Nature of the Hanoi Authorities' War of Aggression and Occupation Against Cambodia"]

[Text] 1. The Hanoi authorities, their puppets, and their allies continue to assert that the settlement of the Cambodian problem should be carried out in accordance with their deceitful means, that is:

First, Vietnam has already announced its unilateral troop withdrawal;

Second, since Vietnam has unilaterally announced its troop withdrawal by the end of September, it is no longer involved in any matter in Cambodia; and

Third, the Cambodians should thus negotiate the settlement of the Cambodian problem among themselves.

2. What do these above-mentioned points asserted by the Hanoi authorities and their lackeys mean? Are they aimed at fooling other people in the world and enabling the Vietnamese to further occupy Cambodia? Can these points serve as a means for successful settlement of the Cambodian problem?

These questions have been raised both inside Cambodia and throughout the world.

Before giving any clear answers to these questions, one must know the true nature of the Cambodian problem.

The words "Cambodian problem" is, in itself, unclear and distorting. The true nature of this so-called Cambodian problem is the Hanoi authorities' war of aggression against Cambodia which is a sovereign, independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country, as well as a full-fledged member of the United Nations.

The true nature of the Hanoi authorities' war of aggression against Cambodia is as follows:

A. Vietnam sent 200,000 regular forces to invade Cambodia on 25 December 1978. Moreover, Vietnam has had an additional 50,000 personnel serving their cause of directly administering and controlling Cambodia.

B. In February 1979, after invading and seizing control of Cambodia, the Hanoi authorities installed a Vietnamese puppet front and established a puppet government with puppets Heng Samrin and Hun Sen as the smoke screen.

C. The Hanoi authorities have been launching this war of aggression and occupation against Cambodia for 10 and ½ years now. During these 10 and ½ years, what crimes have the Hanoi authorities and their lackeys, puppets Heng Samrin and Hun Sen, committed against the Cambodian nation and people? They have committed most heinous and ferocious crimes against the Cambodian nation and people.

Look at the heinous crimes that Hitlerite Germany committed in a period of only 5 years during World War II. Those crimes caused a great shock to the world. How about the most heinous and destructive crimes committed against the small, weak, and less-populated Cambodia by the Hanoi authorities and their puppets during their most destructive war which has continued for the past more than 10 years? Their crimes constitute a greater shock to the Cambodian nation and people, to the Cambodian history, and to all of mankind.

3. How should the war of aggression of the Hanoi authorities and puppets Heng Samrin and Hun Sen be settled? It must be settled through the following points:

First, all the Hanoi aggressor forces, both overt and covert, must withdraw from Cambodia.

Second, the puppet regime installed by the Hanoi authorities which has betrayed and destroyed the nation and which is a fully illegal regime must be dealt with according to its heinous crimes and for colluding with the Hanoi aggressors over the past 10 years.

In world history, these points have never been ignored. Only after these two issues are settled can the Hanoi authorities' war of aggression be put to a real end.

The tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the ASEAN nations, the majority member countries of the UN Security Council, and many other countries in the world have been well aware of these problems, and have been striving to solve the Hanoi authorities' war of aggression in Cambodia in accordance with its true nature.

Only by so doing can we prevent the Hanoi authorities, their puppets, and their allies from successfully continuing their war and further occupying Cambodia. The Hanoi authorities' war of aggression must be put to an end.

**Appeal to Paris Conference for SRV Pullout**  
*BK1607023289 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Station editorial: "The Cambodian People Hope that the Coming International Conference in Paris Will Pressure Vietnam To Genuinely Withdraw Its Army from Cambodia Under Proper and Effective Supervision of the UN International Control Commission"]

[Text] Samdech Sihanouk, leader of Cambodia's national resistance movement and president of Democratic Kampuchea, recently said in Paris that the international conference on solving the Cambodian problem politically will be held in Paris on 30 July. The entire international community clearly knows that the Cambodian problem results from the Hanoi Vietnamese sending hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and commit aggressions against Democratic Kampuchea—an independent and sovereign state and a member of the United Nations—arrogantly and blatantly trampling on the principles of international law and the UN Charter. Therefore, the key to solving the Cambodian problem is the unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without outside interference in accordance with resolutions of the past 10 UN General Assembly sessions. This is the principle of solving the Cambodian problem politically.

However, the Hanoi Vietnamese have refused to withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia. Along with their announcement to the world that they will withdraw their troops in September 1989, on the Cambodian battlefield the Vietnamese have been busy preparing their forces to occupy Cambodia by:

1. Ordering their aggressor soldiers in Cambodia to learn the Cambodian language and customs and then having them put on the puppet soldiers' uniforms to pass themselves off as puppet soldiers and militiamen. Some of them have been mixed with puppet forces' units or puppet militia forces' units; others remain separate Vietnamese units but with different names to pass themselves off as new units of the puppet troops.

2. Ordering Vietnamese officers—from lieutenants to majors, all of whom speak Cambodian—to disguise themselves as Cambodian people and marry Cambodian women to control the military and civil puppet state authorities from district and regional to provincial levels.

3. By setting up arms and ammunition caches at many places in Cambodia's jungles for use by hidden Vietnamese forces to continue the war of aggression to exterminate the Cambodian race.

4. Apart from this, there are over a million Vietnamese nationals who have been organized into groups and units to implement the Indochinese federation policy to annex Cambodia; 20 percent of these Vietnamese nationals are armed.

Therefore, the Hanoi Vietnamese are not preparing to withdraw their aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia as they have announced. On the contrary, they have been making preparations to control Cambodia forever, like the time they annexed Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now in south Vietnam] and Champa [territory of the Cham people now in central Vietnam]; and they are currently controlling Laos. The Hanoi Vietnamese will withdraw some of their troops from Cambodia this September, however, this will be just a parade to dupe the world as they have done in the past while over 100,000 Vietnamese troops hiding among the puppet troops, wearing the puppet soldiers' uniforms, and hidden in jungles, continue to occupy Cambodia.

Therefore, the Cambodian people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] appeal to the coming international conference in Paris to pressure Vietnam to genuinely withdraw its troops—disguised troops hidden among the puppet forces' units and puppet militiamen and undisguised Vietnamese troops—and all weapons and ammunition from Cambodia under proper, meticulous, and effective supervision of the UN international control commission. To achieve this goal, we ask the Paris conference to pressure Hanoi to accept the CGDK's proposal of establishing a UN international control commission with enough personnel and means to supervise 26 major strategic points in Cambodia. These strategic areas include Kompong Som, Takeo, Svay Rieng, Phnom Penh, Koh Kong, Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Choam Khsan, Stung Treng, Bar Kev, along Route 19 in Ratana-kiri, Snuol, along Route 7, and Kratie. Only this kind of meticulous and effective supervision can ensure the genuine withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia and prevent Vietnam from hiding its forces in Cambodia or sending them back once they are withdrawn.

Only in this way can Cambodia enjoy genuine peace and stability which would benefit long-lasting peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the entire Asia-Pacific region.

**Nationalist Resistance Forces Praised**  
*BK1707053789 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Jul 89*

["News analysis": "Allowing the Puppets Heng Samrin and Hun Sen—Vietnam's Lackeys Who Sell the Nation; Traitors, Destroyers, and Killers of the Nation—To Be In the Four-Party Coalition Is the Highest Deed of Cambodian Nationalists"]

[Text] 1. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors in Cambodia, their puppets and lackeys, and their accomplices

have noisily and deceitfully announced that they will eliminate the nationalist resistance forces opposing the Hanoi Vietnamese and their puppets and lackeys; that the nationalist resistance forces opposing the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys should join the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime, Vietnam's lackey, and so on.

2. What is the true nature of the regime in Phnom Penh, lackey of the Hanoi Vietnamese? The puppet regime of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, with the puppets Heng Samrin and Hun Sen as a smokescreen, is: A regime and a tool the Vietnamese aggressors have set up through 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor forces following the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' occupation of Phnom Penh.

3. What is the status of the out-and-out lackeys of the Hanoi Vietnamese with the puppets Heng Samrin and Hun Sen as ringleaders? They are traitors who sell, destroy, and kill the nation and people and who have allowed the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors to commit great crimes, murders, and completely destroy the nation, people, economy, national resources, and property of our people. For over 10 years the puppet Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime, Vietnam's lackey, has allowed the Hanoi Vietnamese to kill the Cambodian nation and people; this still goes on.

As traitors who have sold and destroyed the nation and people for over 10 years, their crimes are great! On this issue, Cambodian laws of every era are very clear. International law and the law of each country the world over clearly pronounces that traitors who sell their nation and collaborate with foreign aggressors to kill their own nation and people are the worst kind of criminals.

4. For traitors like the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen clique and its regime, according to Cambodian laws of every era and to the law of every country the world over, this crime is punishable by death or at least life imprisonment.

However, all Cambodian nationalists—who are fighting the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators and their puppets and lackeys—possess a lofty morale.

A. Once all the Hanoi Vietnamese forces, both disguised and undisguised, leave Cambodia under the genuine supervision of the UN international control commission,

B. And once the puppets Heng Samrin and Hun Sen and Vietnam's lackey regime stop being slaves of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and stop being the regime of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, then all Cambodian nationalists and Cambodian people will accept these former traitors and great murderers who kill the Cambodian nation and people and allow them to be part of the society and nation and fully take part in elections to choose an administration. This is the highest deed of all Cambodian nationalists and the entire Cambodian people for safeguarding the Cambodian nation, people, and race.

Thus, the issue is whether the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys are willing or not.

**Hanoi's Treaty Cancellation Tactics Denounced**  
*BK1807085589 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Jul 89*

["News Commentary": "The Hanoi Authorities and Their Lackey Puppets Conduct Another Deceiving Maneuver"]

[Text] The Hanoi authorities recently launched another propaganda exercise by canceling the 20-year treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between Vietnam and its puppet which was signed in 1979 to dupe national and international opinion. At the same time, the Hanoi authorities also ordered their lackeys in Phnom Penh to declare the so-called State of Cambodia permanently neutral and independent.

This shows that the Hanoi aggressors, who have invaded and wreaked all kinds of barbarous crimes and disaster in Cambodia for more than 10 and ½ years now, have consistently considered themselves outsiders of the Cambodian problem. However, people know and clearly realize that the Cambodian problem stems from the invasion of Cambodia by Vietnam's 200,000 regular troops and 50,000 officials who occupied and directly controlled the country and, then, propped up the puppet Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime.

The signing or cancellation of the treaty by Hanoi and its lackey puppets has been ignored by people, because those actions are just a deceitful propaganda exercise aimed at continuing to occupy Cambodia forever. The Hanoi authorities' 130,000 forces, more than 40,000 disguised troops incorporated into the puppet army, a great deal of soldiers implanted in Cambodian population, more than 100,000 Vietnamese citizens disguised as Cambodian militia forces, and Vietnamese agents assigned to control Cambodia are still controlling the country at present.

The entire Cambodian people and patriotic resistance forces do not in the least allow themselves to be fooled by the Hanoi authorities and their servile lackeys. They will continue their struggle against the Hanoi aggressors and their lackey puppets until Vietnam is compelled to withdraw all its aggressor forces—including regulars, disguised, and incorporated troops—from Cambodia under the strict control and supervision of a UN international control mechanism.



**KPRP, Article 4 of Constitution Analyzed**  
*BK1807052489 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 17 Jul 89*

["News Analysis": "What Is the True Nature of the Constitution of the Vietnamese-installed Puppet Regime in Phnom Penh and the True Nature of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea? We Should Clearly Determine Their Natures in Order To Avoid Being Duped"]

[Text] The newly amended Constitution of the Phnom Penh puppet regime contains 10 chapters and 93 articles. A number of chapters and articles are apparently ambiguous and deceiving. However, the key and basic essence of the constitution is contained in article 4 which stipulates that the so-called People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [KPRP] is, first, the sole party in Cambodia; second the governing party, organizing and deciding on all political affairs of the country; third, the decision-making organ ruling the government and various state organizations in Cambodia; and fourth, that the KPRP state and mass organizations govern and organize all the affairs regarding Cambodia and its people, including all matters concerning its so-called free and democratic elections.

It is asked that if the KPRP of Vietnam's puppets in Phnom Penh reigns and rules the country alone as such: first, can the formation of a four-party coalition be possible? Second, can a national reconciliation be achieved? Third, can democratic freedom exist? And fourth, more importantly, will Cambodia always remain Vietnam's lackey?

It is very obvious that the whole content of the constitution recently amended by the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh is naught for the Cambodian nation and people who need genuine independence and sovereignty.

We are going to look at the so-called KPRP of Hanoi's puppets.

Hanoi, in cooperation with its slovenly lackeys in Phnom Penh and Vientiane, organized the commemoration of Vietnam's KPRP anniversary and made a historic declaration saying that in 1951, the Indochinese party was divided into three parties: the Vietnamese Labor Party, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and the KPRP.

In fact, the three parties have been Vietnam's unique party, which has adopted late Ho Chi Minh as its father. Therefore, the histories of the Indochinese party, the Vietnamese party, the Lao party, and the puppet party are one and only one.

If article 4 of the puppet constitution stipulated that only the KPRP has the exclusive rights and power in Cambodia, is this not tantamount that all right and power belong to the Hanoi authorities alone? This is concrete

evidence of their open, deceitful maneuvers. So, the words employed by Hanoi and its lackey puppets Heng Samrin and Hun Sen about the so-called national reconciliation; free elections; Vietnamese troop withdrawal; Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime being owner of Cambodia; and Cambodia under the Vietnamese puppet regime being independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned are nonsensical and invisible like salt put into the water because Article 4 clearly specifies that the KPRP of Ho Chi Minh is the governing force in organizing and deciding on all the affairs of Cambodia.

The true nature of the Vietnamese puppet regime's Constitution and the true nature of Ho Chi Minh's KPRP, unequivocally show that the Hanoi aggressors and expansionists will not set Cambodia free and will not renounce their Indochinese federation strategy under any circumstances.

**SRV's Untrustworthiness in Negotiations Alleged**  
*BK1707132589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Political commentary: "Vietnam and the Negotiating Stage"]

[Text] From the end of July to the beginning of August the world will be focusing attention on the Cambodian problem when the summit meeting between Cambodian factions and the international conference on Cambodia proceed in Paris. International opinion has expressed support for the international conference on Cambodia in France, expecting the Cambodian problem to be solved because this international conference will be attended by all parties involved in the Cambodian problem, especially the five superpowers which are permanent members of the UN Security Council and the secretary general of the United Nations.

However, a segment of opinion that has closely observed and monitored the Cambodian problem has asserted that the success or failure of this conference depends on Vietnam—that is, on Vietnam's sincerity in solving the Cambodian problem. This assertion is correct should we look at Vietnam's current activities and review the recent historical lessons on Vietnam and the negotiating stage. Historical records of the wars between Vietnam and France or between Vietnam and the United States show that Vietnam has always considered the negotiating stage as part of the war, and not part of the search for peace as expected by the rest of the world. One thing is indisputable: Not even once has Vietnam respected any negotiated agreements.

Vietnam went into peace negotiation with France in 1945-46 when it was too weak to fight France. It used the time during the negotiation to beef up its armed forces to carry on the war. After the peace talks with the United States, Vietnam again did not abide by the agreement resulting from that negotiation. Likewise, in the current talks to end Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia, its

activities have gradually revealed that Vietnam is following the beaten path. We see that the situation which has forced Vietnam to sit at the negotiating table now is not far different from the one which forced it to enter into negotiation with France in 1945-46: Vietnam's economy is on the brink of collapse.

At the negotiating table, Vietnam has proved to be very tricky and totally untrustworthy. Vietnam is not unaware that the Cambodian problem should be solved on the premise that the question of the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge in the jungle and that of the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen Khmer Rouge installed in power by Vietnam must be tackled simultaneously. On the contrary, Vietnam has opposed the idea that the two questions are to be settled within a comprehensive solution for the Cambodian problem as demanded by the international community. Vietnam clearly understands that Cambodia is in dire need of an international peacekeeping force to ensure security for the Cambodian people. But Vietnam opposes the presence of this international force. Does this not show that Vietnam remains crooked?

Joining the talks, Vietnam loudly states that it wants peace more than any thing else, but Vietnam blocks every key leading to this peace. If Vietnam continued to behave this way, even a dozen more international conferences would not help solve anything. And Vietnam's odious goal would always be to use the negotiating stage—the goodwill of the world—as a forum to gain some reprieve at a time when its economy is moribund.

In summary, if Vietnam continues to be crooked like this, nothing will be solved, for the present Vietnamese-installed Cambodian group has no power to decide anything without the prior consent of Vietnam. In this case, we of the Cambodian resistance will continue to fight on. We fight not because we love bloodletting wars, but because we are Cambodians and we want independence. This is our most sacred right and duty toward the Cambodian nation and motherland.

**Hun Sen's Policies, Intentions Questioned**  
BK1807100389 (Clandestine) *Voice of the Khmer*  
in *Cambodian* 0430 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Political commentary: "Does the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen Group Wants To See the Cambodians United or To See Them Kill One Another?"]

[Text] It has been reported recently that the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime is prepared to forcibly draft the people into the army. This testifies to the fact that the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group is preparing to implement the policy of pitting the Cambodians against one another in accordance with the plan drawn up by Vietnam. Let us ask what consequences will the policy of pitting Cambodians against one another have on the solution to end the Cambodian problem.

Solving this problem by pitting the Cambodians against one another is a Vietnamese way brought into play when Vietnam wants to divert world opinion into mistakenly seeing the war in Cambodia as a civil war. On the contrary, if Cambodians continued to fight fellow Cambodians, they would lose all control of Cambodian territory and the final victory would belong to Vietnam. Hun Sen would have to keep the Vietnamese colonialist regime in Cambodia. He would have to welcome the more than 1 million Vietnamese civilians and let them live in Cambodia and would have to allow Vietnamese civilians to move in and out of Cambodia freely. Therefore, should the Cambodians continue to kill fellow Cambodians, the Vietnamese would continue to bring in their children and grand-children to live in Cambodia.

We, non-communist Cambodian nationalists, resolutely oppose Mr Hun Sen's policy of killing his own nation and opening the door to the Vietnamese to swallow up Cambodian territory. Cambodia can avoid the calamity that would result from the fratricidal war only if there is genuine national reconciliation. To achieve this genuine national reconciliation, the Cambodian nationalists have demanded that the forces of each faction be reduced to the same number of 10,000 men to create a balance of force and prevent one party from abusing any other parties, and we request that an effective international peacekeeping force should be allowed to come and help maintain peace in Cambodia to enable the Cambodian people to hold free elections without threat from anybody. This measure is more than acceptable to each Cambodian party if it wants to end the Cambodian problem. However, only the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group has opposed this correct solution. In his words, Hun Sen claims he wants to unite all Cambodians, but in his actions he is gradually revealing that he wants to follow the path traced by Vietnam: to let Cambodians kill fellow Cambodians. Therefore, together with the rest of our Cambodian compatriots, we are willing to observe a little longer to ascertain whether Hun Sen's true intention is to unite Cambodians or to see Cambodians kill fellow Cambodians so as to open the door for the Vietnamese to swallow Cambodia. The answer to this question will be obtained by all our Cambodian blood brothers who listen to the Voice of the Khmer during the Paris meeting later this month.

## Indonesia

**Alatas Hopes for 'Conclusive Solution' in Paris**  
BK1807073689 *Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
0648 GMT 18 Jul 89

[By Sukardi Abdul Ghany]

[Text] Jakarta, July 18 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Indonesia has expressed the hope that the upcoming International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) beginning in Paris late this month would achieve a conclusive solution to finally bring the 11-year old conflict to an end.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas warned that a partial solution to the problem might only create possibilities for a fresh civil war in Kampuchea.

The ICK must be directed and geared to work for a comprehensive solution and not a partial solution, Ali, who has been appointed co-chairman of the conference, told the House of Representatives here Monday [17 July].

He said Indonesia also hoped the ICK would not become a negotiating conference but would be an endorsing conference which would end the conflict.

Commenting on the possible outcome of the ICK, Ali said he was neither too optimistic nor too pessimistic as there were still crucial matters to be resolved.

He, however, stressed that the ICK would be a continuation of the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM)—the first peace process mechanism which brought together the four warring Kampuchean factions and the interested parties in the region to a conference table.

**Philippines' Laurel Pays Private Visit**  
*BK1807100189 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
0924 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Jakarta, July 18 (OANA-ANTARA)—Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel is currently in Jakarta in the framework of a private visit of several days to Indonesia.

Answering newsmen here on Tuesday noon, Minister/State Secretary Mardiono confirmed the presence of the Philippine vice president in Jakarta and said that Laurel's visit is a private one to study regional problems.

Asked whether Laurel will have meetings with President Suharto and Vice President Sudharmono, Mardiono said that so far he had no knowledge about that, due to his engagements in the last few days. "But I know that he is currently in Jakarta", he added.

Asked whether the Philippine vice president is scheduled to have meetings with other parties during his stay in Jakarta, State Secretary Mardiono said that Laurel is here in a private capacity.

Salvador Laurel was reported to have left Manila for Jakarta on Monday to start a private visit to several ASEAN countries.

"This is a private visit", Laurel told newsmen before his departure from Manila airport.

### **Meets Suharto, Alatas**

*BK1807094489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT*  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Jakarta, July 18 (AFP)—Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel's current trip here was a personal visit to study regional issues, State Secretary Mardiono said Tuesday.

The visit of Mr. Laurel, who arrived Monday, has been closed to the press.

Government officials have either declined comment or said only that the visit was of a personal nature.

Government sources said Mr. Laurel was received by his Indonesian counterpart, Mr. Sudharmono, on Monday afternoon and visited later in the evening with President Suharto.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister Ali Alatas hosted a private lunch for Mr. Laurel on Tuesday and Mr. Suharto was scheduled to host a private dinner for him later the same day, the sources said.

The Philippine Embassy here said that Mr. Laurel will leave Indonesia for Singapore on Wednesday.

**Sutrisno Urges Caution on Amending Constitution**  
*BK1807094389 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
0700 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Armed Forces Commander General Tri Sutrisno says people must be vigilant and cautious in discussing an amendment to the 1945 Constitution even though there is a possibility for such amendment.

Replying to a question by a member of parliament's Commission I at a hearing in Jakarta last night, the Armed Forces commander said an amendment to the 1945 Constitution is an important issue because it will affect the existence of the nation and country. Gen Sutrisno said Article 37 of the 1945 Constitution stipulates that only MPR [People's Consultative Assembly], which is the highest state institution, is empowered to amend the Constitution.

Therefore, in line with the legal system practiced in Indonesia, an amendment to the Constitution cannot be carried out by certain groups, let alone by individuals. The parliamentary hearing was presided over by Commission I Chairman Imron Rosyadi from the United Development faction.



## Laos

### **Phoumi Vongvichit Chairs Meeting on 1990 Events** *BK1607012489 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao* 0000 GMT 16 Jul 89

[Text] A meeting on making preparations for important anniversaries during 1990 was held in Vientiane yesterday [15 July] morning under the chairmanship of Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of state, chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, and chairman of the committee in charge of guiding preparations to celebrate major anniversaries [in 1990].

The meeting discussed and approved the direction in guiding, organizing, preparing, and inspecting activities which will be carried out by all services and levels in celebrating major events to be observed by our entire party, Army, and masses in 1990. These events include the 35th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the 15th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the 120th birthday of Lenin—the great leader of the proletariat—and the 100th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding fighter of the international communist and workers movements and movements for national liberation struggles in the world, and the founder and leader of the Indochinese Communist Party which was the predecessor of the LPRP.

Aside from members of the committee in charge of organizing the celebrations, representatives of many ministries and of the Vientiane Municipality attended the meeting.

### **Sisavat Keobounphan Addresses Cadres** *BK1507122889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao* 1200 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of Vientiane Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee, yesterday afternoon addressed a meeting on the renovation of organizational work at the club of the Communications, Transport, Posts, and Construction Service. The meeting was attended by a large number of leading cadres and party members from companies, factories, and state enterprises.

Sisavat Keobounphan lauded the achievements and victories scored by cadres and party members in the past and emphasized the direction of the party leadership in the fields of communications, transport, posts, and construction to ensure better services for the general public and continuous development of the capital in construction of roads, houses, canals and in maintenance of

vehicles. To achieve the goal, cadres and party members must first set good examples and efficiently carry out undertakings entrusted to them by the party in each period.

The 3-day meeting heard reports on the directions of the organizational work of the past and future periods, discussed the causes of achievements and weak points, and sought every new method to push the organizational work into the right direction in line with the new concept with the aim of making the organizations compact and efficient in directing business production.

### **Leaders Attend Conference on Investment Code** *BK1807093089 Vientiane KPL in English* 0902 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Vientiane, July 18 (KPL-OANA)—A conference on the implementation of the new tax regulations and code of investment was opened here on July 17.

The conference is to study in depth the new tax system and investment law as well as to discuss ways to ensure uniform implementation of regulation throughout the country.

The conferees are to review and draw lessons from past activities in implementing the tax system No. 09 and Code on Investment.

Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of economy, planning and finance, head of the Steering Committee for the new economic mechanism and deputy-head of the Committee for Investment, said in the inaugural speech that the past materialisation of the tax policy No. 09 and the Code on Investment needs to be improved. It was carried out in an arbitrary manner. Thus there were manifestations of tax evasion and corruption—all of which affect state revenue. Therefore, there is an urgent need to find solution to the problem.

Present at the conference were Politburo members of the party CC [Central Committee] Phoumi Vongvichit, Khamtai Siphandon, Sisomphon Lovansai, Saman Vignaket, together with other members of the party CC and high ranking officials.

The conference is to last 10 days.

## Philippines

### **Battalion Deployed Around Clark Air Base** *HK1807065589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN* in English 18 Jul 89 p 10

[By Efren P. Molina]

[Excerpt] Balanga, Bataan—Military authorities have pulled out of Bataan the Army's 68th Infantry Battalion and assigned it in barangays surrounding Clark Air Base in Angeles City and Mabalacat, Pampanga.

Efren Almares, spokesman of the Angeles Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command], said the deployment of the battalion in the area was in response to reports that NPA [New People's Army] rebels are out to assassinate nine US servicemen—two colonels, a lieutenant colonel, four captains, and two sergeants. [passage omitted]

**Manglapus Activities in Moscow Reported**  
*HK1807073989 Manila BUSINESS WORLD*  
*in English 18 Jul 89 p 10*

[Text] Even as new envoy to Moscow Juan Saez strives to depict Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus's visit there as "redressing the historical imbalance in the Philippines' relations" with the East bloc, this goes "only as far as the reality of the country's situation will allow."

Mr Manglapus, who will be visiting until July 21, is expected to conclude two agreements with the Soviets. As of yesterday, foreign affairs department sources disclosed negotiations on the "finer points" of an umbrella accord on economic and technical cooperation were still ongoing.

"It's a last-minute job. I think Mr Manglapus was briefed on the developments of the eco-techn agreement during the five-hour flight to Moscow," a DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] source told BUSINESS WORLD.

On the other hand, a protocol covering an extensive program of cultural exchanges between the Soviet Union and the Philippines, initialed here last week, merely awaits the signature of Mr Manglapus and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze.

Included are proposals for exchanges involving opera and ballet troupes, folk dancers, dance instructors, orchestras, music teachers, theatrical directors, information materials (print, film literature), visual arts and museum exhibits.

The Soviet Union is proposing the grant of 60 scholarships for university courses, 10 for post graduate studies and 20 for other studies including language instruction and TV and radio production.

The sending country will bear the round trip travel expenses while the receiving country will undertake the board and lodging of these exchange groups.

Aside from the agreements, the institution of a joint Philippine-Soviet commission to oversee trade cooperation, development projects and technological transfers is to be taken up.

Meanwhile, a Philippine diplomat revealed the Soviets were "disappointed that the Philippines bowed to pressure from the US and Japan and declined the invitation to send observers to the Soviet naval exercise in the Sea of Japan."

"It was to be expected...of the 14 Asia-Pacific countries invited, only Indonesia, India and Vietnam accepted," he said.

**Aquino Gets Assurances on G-7 Debt Relief**  
*BK1807092389 Manila PNA in English 0858 GMT*  
*18 Jul 89*

[Text] Manila, July 18 (PNA/ECOANA)—President Aquino said Monday [17 July] that she has received assurances on the extension of debt relief to the country from members of the Group of Seven [G-7], the world's most highly industrialized countries which held talks in Paris.

Mrs. Aquino said that aside from the debt relief that is shaping up with international support she will also ask Congress leaders in a meeting today to speedily act on priority bills that can help up national development.

"I had made a very strong appeal to include the Philippines in whatever debt relief will be given to heavily indebted nations. And they assured me that certainly they will look into this very favorably," the president said referring to the Group of Seven.

Mrs. Aquino told Malacanang newsmen that she specially made the appeal and got assurance of support from Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and President Francois Mitterrand of France.

She added that debt relief was likely to be given priority attention in the Group of Seven meeting as many other heavily indebted nations had made similar appeals.

The president said she will meet today with Senate President Jovito Salonga, Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr., and other congress leaders to discuss the priority measures that should be acted upon.

Meanwhile, the president said that a compromise agreement is being worked out between students and officials of Metro Manila universities to pave the way for the resumption of classes disrupted by protests over tuition increases.

Classes were suspended earlier by the Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities (PACU) in the wake of continuing protest actions by students against recent tuition fee increases.

The president said that negotiations were being attended to by Education Secretary Lourdes Quisumbing, Metro Manila Governor Elfren Cruz, PACU officials, and student leaders.

She said that the major concern is the extension adequate protection to all concerned once the suspension order is lifted and classes resumed.

**Aquino Seeks To Recover Marcos' Accounts**  
*HK1807060889 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino confirmed the existence of "Operation Big Bird," an attempt to obtain at least \$213 million of the reported \$7.5 billion in Swiss deposits of former President Marcos. Banker Michael de Guzman has accused four government officials of derailing the recovery of the dollar deposits, namely Senate President Jovito Salonga who was then chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez who was then Solicitor General, former Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, and Philippine Ambassador to Switzerland Luis Escalon.

But President Aquino said the method of recovery of the money was revised and the negotiations were to be on a government-to-government transaction.

**Military Court Acquits Colonel of Coup Charges**  
*HK1307133189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 13 Jul 89*

[Text] A military court has dismissed all charges filed against Colonel Red Kapunan in relation to his involvement in the 28 August 1987 attempted coup.

The military court upheld Colonel Kapunan's not guilty plea. Based on charges filed against him, he was allegedly one of those who convinced cadets of the Philippine Military Academy to support the coup which was led by Colonel Gregorio Honasan. Kapunan thanked the court for its decision.

**Local Officials Allowed To Carry Firearms**  
*HK1807061389 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] The National Peace and Order Council [NPOC] has approved in principle the issuance of firearms, on a selective basis, to local government executives all over the country in order to boost anti-insurgency and anti-criminality drives in their areas. The decision was reached during the regular meeting of the 23 members of the NPOC chaired by Local Government Secretary Luis Santos at the National Steel Corporation Building in Buendia Avenue, Makati, Metro Manila. Santos told newsmen that some local executives, including Camarines Norte Governor Roy Padilla Jr, have been assassinated by suspected New People's Army [NPA] Sparrow hitmen. He added that lately four Metro Manila councilors and three top Manila officials were also killed by NPA hitmen. He said, in fairness and justice to them, the local elected officials are entitled to protection in the same manner that big public offices and financial institutions, like banks and supermarkets, are entitled to armed security.

**Soldiers Involved in 1987 Lupao Killing Acquitted**  
*HK1407043189 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0200 GMT 14 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] A military court acquitted 24 soldiers involved in the 1987 Lupao massacre for lack of evidence. A six-man tribunal ordered the immediate release of the soldiers. However, the court headed by Army Colonel Mayor Domingo called for the arrest, detention, and investigation of other soldiers involved in the Lupao, Nueva Ecija massacre. [passage omitted]

**Soldier Arrested for Student's Killing, Others**  
*HK0707140189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] The National Bureau of Investigations [NBI] arrested a soldier implicated in the killing of a militant student. Constable 2d Class Diascoro Ambagay Jr was detained in connection with the killing of Reynaldo Francisco as well as attempt on the life of the latter's companion Hilario Bustamante. Aside from Constable Ambagay, the NBI and Philippine Constabulary are also looking for Sergeant Arnel Jopson and Constable 1st Class Ramon Clavo.

This report is allegedly highly publicized in the Netherlands and other parts of Europe because Bustamante has sought asylum as a political refugee there. Francisco and Bustamante were arrested while putting up anti-U.S. bases posters on 18 May 1988.

Meanwhile, the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace [EMJP] questioned the arrest, claiming that it was timed to coincide with the president's visit to Europe. The EMJP suggested that the NBI's move is politically motivated and believed that the president will be asked about the human rights issue when she arrives in West Germany and France.

In the meantime, the EMJP demanded that a clarification be made about the role of the presidential security group in the torture-killing of Francisco.

**Manila Universities To Resume Classes 20 July**  
*HK1707120189 Quezon City Sports Radio 738  
in English 1100 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] Classes in schools belonging to the Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities [Pacu] will resume on Thursday. The agreement was reached during a meeting this morning between Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig and officials of Pacu.

Pacu president Reynaldo Bautista said they are lifting the suspension of classes after Macaraig assured that their demands will be given priority action.



It will be recalled that Pacu suspended indefinitely, classes in their Metro Manila schools starting last July 14 to protest against escalating violence in student rallies over the tuition hike. More on that report from Tony Valencia:

[Begin recording] [Valencia] Bautista warned Education Department that Pacu will not hesitate to impose another class stoppage if the campus unrest and the violent mass action are not checked. [passage indistinct]

**Logging Contractors 'Taxed' by NPA Identified**  
*HK1707050589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*GLOBE in English 17 Jul 89 pp 1, 8*

[By staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] Military authorities identified yesterday at least 10 logging contractors in Cagayan province who have allegedly given monetary or other material support amounting to P [peso] 1.2 million to the communist movement.

An intelligence report shown to the GLOBE revealed that the rebels have also demanded a quota of P17 million from the Santa Teresita Wood Industries, owned by a certain Bernard Tan of Aparri, Cagayan.

It was not immediately learned if Tan has paid his "progressive tax" quota to the New People's Army (NPA). The report, however, said that 10 contractors of the company have already paid their "progressive taxes."

Documents identified the 10 and their "donations" as Alberto Ong, P455,000; Augusto Manalang, P450,000; Natividad Monces, P100,000; Rolly Naval, P90,000; a certain R.M., P70,000; Johnny Agcaoili, P20,000; Ponyong Gaspar, P10,000; Andres Saliganan, P5,000; and Carlito Pentecostes and Reyna Valmonte, food-stuffs.

The same reports said the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) provisional revolutionary government under the Cordillera People's Democratic Front in Kalinga-Apayao has started collecting "progressive taxes" from the residents in the areas where it operates.

Reports said the communist movement collects P2 from every resident monthly; P20 a month from fixed wage earners, farmers and gold panners; and P70 from every farmer during harvest season.

In Luna, Kalinga-Apayao, the rebels' Demokratikong Gobyerno ng Bayan (The Nation's Democratic Government), has started issuing residence certificates and marriage contracts to raise funds for the CPP-NPA.

Earlier, Brig. Gen. Pedro Sistoza, PC-INP (Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police) commander in the Cagayan Valley, said the CPP-NPA aimed to collect P200 million this year from the Cagayan and Cordillera regions alone.

Among the targets of the "progressive tax" collection activity, he said, are loggers, businessmen, government employees and even public school teachers.

**Troops Sent To Check Taxation**  
*HK1807072789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*GLOBE in English 18 Jul 89 p 6*

[By D.J. Sta. Ana]

[Text] Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, said yesterday that combat troops have been deployed in Cagayan to counter the increased taxation activities of the communist New People's Army in the province.

Montano said the troops are now deployed in San Mariano and the Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGUs) are supporting the troopers in providing protection to loggers.

Military authorities have identified at least 10 logging companies that have allegedly given financial and material support to the NPA, amounting to P1.2 million.

Reports said the NPA collects P2 monthly from every resident; P20 monthly from fixed wage earners, farmers and gold panners; and P70 from every farmer during harvest season.

Montano chided the logging companies for giving in to the rebels. "We are trying to tell the loggers that they are doing a disservice to the country by bowing to this taxation carried out by the NPA," he said.

Montano said, however, that he understands the logging operators' position as the NPA burns bulldozers and other equipment and even kills loggers and company officials for their refusal to pay progressive taxes.

He said the military had not received any evidence that the logging companies had given taxes to the rebels voluntarily.

Montano said the absence of government forces in the area was a factor in the increased taxation activities of the rebels but the military hoped to rectify the situation with the deployment of troops.

He said the military is doing an experiment in Isabela that will eventually neutralize the NPA's taxation activities.

"Because of the ban on logging, the collection went down in Region 2," he said.

**Army Spokesman Challenges Sison To Return Home**  
*HK1407014389 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Jul 89*

[Text] Exiled communist leader Jose Maria Sison said rebel forces are open for exploratory talks with the government, but he ruled out surrender as a precondition before any peace talks are resumed. In a live interview with a Manila radio station, Sison said he was ready to talk to President Aquino to end the insurgency in the country.

Sison's interview was interfered with by a one-on-one debate with Colonel Oscar Florendo, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] deputy chief of staff for civil relations, who rebutted the self-exiled leader's tirades against the Aquino government. Florendo challenged Sison to come home from his exile in the Netherlands and help promote the welfare of the people.

**NPA Said To Step Up Propaganda Drive in Negros**  
*HK1807072089 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 18 Jul 89 p 10*

[Text] Military authorities confirmed yesterday reports of massive exploitation of innocent civilians in the two Negros provinces by the local communists to advance the cause of the communist movement.

A field report sent to Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, a copy of which was also sent to Maj. Gen. Ramon E. Montano, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, said New People's Army rebels, particularly in Negros Occidental have stepped up their propaganda campaign against an on-going military operation code-named "Operation Thunderbolt" to flush out rebels at the Candoni, Hinobaan, Ilog, Cauayan, Kabankalan, and Sipalay (CHICKS) area.

The report disclosed that the underground front organizations in Bacolod City have even mobilized civilians from other municipalities to protest the on-going military operations.

On June 8, barely a week after the military offensive against communist insurgents, some 200 people, allegedly refugees from southern Negros Occidental converged in front of the provincial capitol building in Bacolod City to air their opposition to the military operations.

A PC report subsequently sent to Montano by Lt. Col. Miguel Coronel, PC-INP provincial commander, said that most, if not all, of those who joined the protest action were discovered to be not bonafide residents or refugees of the CHICKS area.

**Ramos Critical of Agencies Lack of Cooperation**  
*HK1807074589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 18 Jul 89 pp 1, 8*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos yesterday scored the refusal of some sectors of the government to cooperate with the military in the fight against the insurgents.

Speaking during a meeting of the National Peace and Order Council, Ramos said that while the Armed Forces was talking itself hoarse about the "total approach" against the insurgency, some government agencies refused to extend their cooperation.

The defense chief did not name names but his allusion to Malacanang was unmistakable. A few days ago, the Palace, in a memorandum issued by Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus, rejected an appeal by Gen. Renato S. de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, that all government agencies participate in a massive propaganda campaign against the insurgents.

The memorandum was issued during President Aquino's trip to Europe and its text was released to local newspapers by REUTER subscribers. It was not known if the President was aware of it.

De Jesus said such a campaign could jeopardize the country's relations with the Socialist bloc countries and endanger the lives of those government men engaged in it.

Both Ramos and De Villa said that as a result of this uncooperative stance of some government agencies, the military is always blamed for alleged human rights abuses.

Ironically, Ms. Aquino said yesterday that the government's inefficient information campaign caused the bad publicity about alleged human rights violations in the Philippines.

"Doon sa aking pagdalaw sa alemanya at pransiya, maliwanag na may kakulangan ang ating information campaign, kaya ang gagawin natin at katulong ang mga embahada na ipapalagnap natin kung ano ang talagang nangyayari sa ating bansa [During my visit to Germany and France, it was obvious that our information campaign is insufficient; so, with the assistance of our embassies, we have to publicize the real situation in our country]." Ms. Aquino told her weekly news conference. She said Germany and France have been receiving "inaccurate reports" about the real situation in the country, thus the need for a massive information drive to counter the bad publicity.

The President also said the rebels have to prove first that they are sincere before any peace talks with them could start. "I think what is very necessary is first of all to be assured that the other side really wants to talk peace," Ms. Aquino said.

During the peace and order council meeting, Ramos said: "All we are asking is that other government agencies help the military in the fight against the rebels. The insurgency problem is not a fight between the military and the NPA [New People's Army] alone. It is a political struggle," Ramos said. "We have to improve our information dissemination and make our people more aware of the nature and ills of Communism."

He said the government's information drive was "poor" compared to the well-orchestrated propaganda campaign of the rebels.

De Villa told the same meeting that "the rebels have a very good reporting system."

**Group Sets Reward for Capture of NPA Leaders**  
*HK1707055389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
*in English 17 Jul 89 pp 1, 9*

[By staff member Carolyn Arguillas]

[Text] A P [peso] 200,000 reward has been set for the capture, dead or alive, of Kumander (Commander) Bensar, believed head of the New People's Army (NPA) unit responsible for the massacre of 37 people in Sitio Rano, Digos, Davao del Sur three weeks ago.

This was announced by Lt. Col. Franco Calida, "godfather" of Alsa Masa (People's Uprising) vigilante group, during the indignation rally of thousands of anti-communist vigilantes and religious fanatics yesterday. The rally also marked the third anniversary of Alsa Masa.

Although Calida did not identify the sources of the reward money, he said an P80,000 reward each has also been set for the capture, dead or alive, of three other NPA commanders with the aliases Parago, Ryan and Wendy.

The announcement was cheered by the vigilantes, who marched through the city's main streets before they assembled for the rally at Rizal Park. The marchers also passed by the United Church of Christ in the Philippines, to whose congregation most of the Sitio Rano massacre victims belonged, chanting "Mamasakaran kayo ng NPA!" (The NPA will Massacre you) About half of the marchers were armed with Garands, M-14, M-16, bolos, and other indigenous weapons. A number carried "Rambo-type" bandoliers.

Jun Pala, the radio commentator responsible for the increase in membership of the Alsa Masa in early 1987, was conspicuously absent. Pala contraforce vigilantes were also absent.

"This is a show of force," Calida told the CHRONICLE.

Calida's estimate of the number of marchers was "40 to 50 thousand." National Alliance for Democracy (NAD) acting chairman Chito Herbolingo placed the crowd at

"about a million" while Rex Sardinia, chairman of the Alsa Masa confederation, said there were "over 20 thousand" people. Independent observers estimated the number at 10,000.

Sardinia also called on the vigilantes to boycott the Joseph Estrada-Nikki Coseteng film "Sa Kuko ng Agila" [In the Claws of the Eagle] because it was an anti-bases, Left-leaning film "not consistent with our anti-communist principles."

Calida told the CHRONICLE he had nothing to do with "Aguila" [Eagle]. Calida's own film "Handa na ang Hukay Para sa Iyo, Calida" [Calida, Your Grave Is Ready] is said to have been completed and is being prepared for showing.

Placards and streamers carried by the marchers denounced the NPA, Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), National Democratic Front (NDF) and other alleged communist fronts.

"There is no better red than one that is dead," said a placard. "Beijing gusto ng demokrasya. NDF, gusto komunista." (Beijing wants democracy. NDF wants communism.) said another.

"To our brothers and sisters in CPP-NPA: allow Jesus Christ to enter your hearts. He died for you on the cross," another said.

Marchers also had floats featuring Alsa Masa exploits and depicting NPA atrocities. The Philippine flag was carried by a marcher and blown-up photos of the Sitio Rano massacre were shown by the by-standers.

Mayor Rodrigo Duterte did not join the march but was at the Rizal Park rally.

Asked if government vehicles were used to transport the vigilantes to the area, Duterte said: "If they used government facilities, that is part of the government campaign against the enemies of the state."

Police Brig. Gen. Antonio Teves, who represented Recom Chief Brig. Gen. Mariano Baccay, said the Alsa Masa can no longer be disbanded because "it is already in the heart and mind of the people."

**NDF Reportedly Sets Up Government in Cordilleras**  
*HK1807065789 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 18 Jul 89 p 10*

[By Isidoro Chamagag]

[Text] Baguio city—The communist National Democratic Front (NDF) has set up a provisional revolutionary government in the region called the Cordillera People's Democratic Front (CPDF).



This was revealed in a position paper sent to local newsmen yesterday stating that a recent Cordillera-wide congress has established the CPDF and elected a certain Kinufat Kerol as its chairman.

The congress was reportedly held somewhere in the central Cordillera mountain ranges and attended by representatives of various mass organizations, local officials of the Cordillera people's revolutionary autonomous government, and high-ranking members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and New People's Army (NPA).

Earlier, the Cordillera Regional Command (Crecom) under Col. Juanito Aquias reported to high military authorities that it had liberated three towns in Abra under the NPA, captured top-ranking rebel leaders, dismantled NPA checkpoints, and captured the rebel central headquarters in a series of encounters that allegedly broke the CPP backbone in the Cordillera region.

**Military Claims MNLF Expanding in Mindanao**  
HK1707092389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
GLOBE in English 16 Jul 89 pp 1, 7

[By correspondent Pete Tria Jr]

[Text] Zamboanga City—The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Southern Command [Southcom] has intercepted an order from the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] central committee to its field commanders in Mindanao to intensify territorial expansion and combat operations starting this month.

AFP authorities here also said that the MNLF security command was also directed to increase taxation and extortion activities in non-Muslim areas and multinational establishments.

Col. Roger H. Deinla, PC-INP [Philippine constabulary-integrated national police] regional commander for Western Mindanao, said MNLF chairman Nur Misuari has ordered to attack and destroy multinational establishments, including vital government and military installations in Mindanao.

He also revealed that the MNLF field units have been instructed to launch an offensive in the provinces of North Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Camiguin, Misamis Oriental, Palawan and the Zamboanga Peninsula.

The target provinces are predominantly Christian areas.

According to the PC regional commander, the terror plan is based on intelligence reports gathered by military authorities. The same reports added that hundreds of firearms have been landed in Lanao del Sur to augment the armaments of the MNLF in Central Mindanao. Maj. Gen. Manuel Cacanando, AFP Southcom chief, said that

the military has detected the arrival of firearms and ammunition and movement of MNLF troops in some parts of Mindanao. Deinla described Misuari's move as "desperate."

President Aquino is set to sign into law the Mindanao Autonomy Act. The MNLF does not recognize the autonomy bill, claiming that it does not conform with the provisions of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement signed between the Philippine government and Libya. Cacanando and Deinla directed AFP field commanders to conduct police action if necessary to cripple the MNLF plan in its first stage.

**MNLF Rejects Regional Security Force Proposal**  
HK0807090589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
GLOBE in English 8 Jul 89 p 7

[By Julmunir Jannaral]

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] on Thursday rejected the creation of a Regional Security Force (RSF) under the proposed Philippine National Police in lieu of an independent Muslim army.

The MNLF's stand on the RSF is a reaction to a joint bicameral committee's decision earlier this week to reject totally the idea of an independent Muslim army, a standing proposal of the MNLF, in favor of the creation of an RSF under the proposed national police force.

The MNLF's position on the congressional panel's decision was disclosed by the MNLF's Abbas S. Khalifa, regional military liaison officer of the Joint Armed Forces of the Philippines-MNLF panel on the Utara Kutawato Revolutionary Committee (UKRC), in an interview with the GLOBE.

Sen Aquilino Pimentel Jr told Malacanang reporters Tuesday that the RSF portion was the only major amendment to the final version of the proposed Mindanao autonomy act, which will be submitted to President Aquino for approval after her European trip.

Khalifa said that as far as the UKRC, under Muslimen Sema, is concerned, the MNLF is standing part on the provision of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement, which says, "Special Regional Security Forces are to be set up in the area of the autonomy for the Muslims in the South of the Philippines. The relationship between these forces and Central Security Forces shall be fixed later."

Khalifa argued that the proposed amendment to the Muslim autonomy bill was not consistent with the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement.

Khalifa also disclosed that the RSF alternative of Pimentel would not settle the delicate issue of a regional force in the Bangsamoro homeland. Pimentel, chairman of the Senate committee on local government, which framed the Senate version of the Muslim autonomy bill is fully

optimistic that the proposed alternative will solve what has been seen as the major obstacle to the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement by the government.

### Thailand

**Praphat Seeks India's Help for Cambodia Solution**  
BK1707015789 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
17 Jul 89 p 4

[By Atthawibun Sisuworanan]

[Excerpt] Thailand will try to convince India to help push for a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem in the up-coming International Conference on Cambodia in Paris.

Thailand believes it is the only way to guarantee a sovereign, independent, neutral and peaceful Cambodia, well-informed sources told *THE NATION* over the weekend.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan will state the need for the comprehensive solution with Indian leaders when he visits the South Asian country between July 20-22.

The sources said Praphat will hold discussions on the latest developments on the Cambodian issue with Natwar Singh, his Indian counterpart, who may represent India in the month-long Paris international conference, starting on July 31.

According to the sources, Thailand believes that India could be a dominant player at the Paris conference due to its position as a major non-aligned power and has been invited to take part in the International Control Mechanism (ICM) to verify the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, cessation of external aid to warring Cambodian factions, prevention of a civil war and overseeing the general elections.

The sources said Thailand views India's support as important to a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem. India has yet to decide whether to side with a comprehensive solution or to accept a partial one.

Previously, India had recognized and defended the Vietnamese-supported government in Phnom Penh, but in the past year has made a shift in its policy on Cambodia. India has, for the first time, accepted the ASEAN-sponsored principle of an independent, sovereign, neutral and peaceful Cambodia. It abstained from voting on the ASEAN-sponsored resolution on Cambodia in the United Nations General Assembly last year, a resolution it had previously voted against. [passage omitted]

**Former Premier Sees No Hope for Resolving Cambodia**  
BK1707013589 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
17 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] There is no hope of solving the conflict in Cambodia, M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday.

"I don't think the conflict can be solved within the next five years," said the former prime minister.

"It is unlikely the upcoming international conference in Paris will help. It will be like JIM I and JIM II [first and second Jakarta informal meetings] meetings. Concerned parties will just attend the conference and then leave."

M.R. Khukrit also said the situation in Cambodia has remained the same as no one wants to make concessions.

As for the Vietnamese pledge to withdraw all its troops by the end of September, M.R. Khukrit said if the four factions in Cambodia cannot compromise, there will be no withdrawal.

"In fact, a troop withdrawal can be made any time but one side has insisted that if Vietnam does not withdraw its occupying troops, there can be no negotiations.

"At the same time the other side insists it will not do anything until and unless the Khmer Rouge go.

"At the end, nothing can be achieved. Vietnam will not withdraw its troops, and the problem will continue," the elder statesman said.

**New Group To Promote Lao-Thai Friendship**  
BK1807020589 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
18 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] A New Thai-Lao Friendship Association will promote better understanding between Thailand and Laos in several fields, including trade and economic cooperation, Prime Minister's Secretary-General Gen Panya Singsakda said yesterday.

A meeting, attended by about 60 people from various agencies, was held on Wednesday [12 July] to officially set up the association, he said.

Gen Panya was elected acting chairman of an interim committee of the association.

Mrs Sunirat Telan was named honorary chairman, Nakhon Phanom MP Wirawon Sitthitham secretary-general and Sai Chansom the public relations official.

Many other senior personalities will be invited to take honorary posts in the association, he said.

An application to register the association is expected to be completed in 180 days and will be followed by a meeting to elect a permanent association committee.

Gen Panya said the Lao-Thai Friendship Association of Laos, chaired by former minister Sisana Sisane, will be invited to a joint meeting.

The two associations will play a significant role in promoting better understanding between the two countries for their mutual interests, he said.

Gen Panya said he believes the Thai-Lao Friendship Association will help strengthen economic and trade co-operation because members of the association, apart from government officials and members of the media, will include those from the business sector.

The plan to set up the Thai-Lao Friendship Association was first suggested by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, after his meeting with Laotian Premier Kaysone Phomvihane in Nakhon Phanom on February 17.

The two leaders jointly opened the annual Phra That Phanom pagoda fair and discussed a plan to build a bridge across the Mekhong River linking Nakhon Phanom and Khammouane provinces.

Gen Chatchai said at the time that the association would be chaired by former Nong Khai MP and deputy foreign minister Wong Phonnikon with former prime minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan as advisory chairman.

The later illness of Gen Kriangsak delayed formation of the association, Gen Panya said.

Because of its membership, the association is likely to play a higher role than other agencies in bringing Thailand and Laos closer, he said.

Asked about the role of the Committee for the Implementation of Policy on Thai-Lao Relations chaired by Acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Gen Panya said that committee has played a significant role in laying groundwork for closer ties between the two nations.

"After the military helped pave the way for closer relations, it is the responsibility of the private sector to make trade contacts.

"In doing so, Thai businessmen should be very careful and contact their Laotian counterparts in a reciprocal, just and fair manner for mutual future interests.

"The Prime Minister has stressed that we strictly adhere to this principle and not seek one-sided advantage over the Lao side.

"This way we can reach the objective of turning a battlefield into a marketplace," said Gen Panya.

Radio Vientiane last week accused Thailand of attempting to undermine Laos through the battlefield-to-marketplace initiative.

But Laos later told the Foreign Ministry the broadcast did not represent Vientiane's official position and the commentary was "the work of an individual and represented his views only."

**Lao Radio Criticism Called 'Constructive'**  
BK1807030189 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
18 Jul 89 p 6

[Commentary by Kawi Chongkitthawon commentary: "Lao Criticism—A Constructive Warning"]

[Text] The commentary recently broadcast on Radio Vientiane criticizing Thailand's Indochina policy, which created a furor in the Chatchai administration and Foreign Ministry officials here, was a blessing in disguise for Thailand.

Moving to patch things up, the Lao Embassy in Bangkok said the commentary was simply the view of an individual, and not by any means representative of the government's position. The swift manner in which the embassy communicated its clarification to the Saranrom Palace testified to Lao sincerity.

This was, after all, the first time the Lao Foreign Ministry has defended Thailand's policy, and marks a renewal of its support of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's Indochina initiatives. To further assure Thailand, Lao Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong said his government would investigate the controversial broadcast.

The apparent reversal received a mixed reaction from Thai officials, ranging from sympathy to suspicion. The Foreign Ministry's comments were cautious, reflecting a new maturity about Laos, while the government spokesman, Suwit Yotmani, took a more aggressive tack, and hinted that the broadcast was due to interference from a third party.

A senior Thai Foreign Ministry official told THE NATION over the weekend that he believed Laos was sincere in its response, and that the radio commentary did not reflect the Lao government's policy. "It is a slip up, essentially. Laos is more open now. Constructive criticism is crucial for a mature and equal relationship," he said.

Pratyathawi Thawethikun, the acting-spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry, said time will tell whether Laos and Thailand are sincere towards each other or not. He reiterated that Thailand's economic policy toward Indochina is designed to promote mutual benefits.

Unfortunately, Government House spokesman Suwit Yotmani's comment last week that Vietnam was possibly behind the Lao broadcast was a bit silly, for it showed a complete lack of understanding of the current state of the Thai-Lao relationship. These sorts of comments may have been useful in the past, by adding to the general atmosphere of tension and psychological war. Things



have changed, however. The ties between the two countries have transcended this mistrust through tangible means of cooperation for mutual benefits.

A shift occurred in Thai-Lao relations when a ceasefire agreement was signed February 19 last year, ending a three-month battle that killed several hundred soldiers on both sides. Bilateral relations have improved and prospered since then, with increased high-level government and military contacts and trade.

During this period of unwinding, there has not been any harsh criticism of each other, a sharp departure from the earlier period characterized by volleys of "mudslinging" across the Mekong River.

In this light, Suvit's view was rather old-fashioned. Thai officials, with their uncertainty about the broadcast—whether it reflected the Lao government's view or whether it was made for an ulterior motive—are still of the mind set that Thai-Lao relations are constantly prone to outside intervention.

Before leaving Thailand for Indonesia last week, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the broadcast could be a reaction to negative aspects of Thai-Lao trade.

Thach's view was an insight to Lao thinking.

Since August, Thai businessmen have flocked to Laos to trade and invest. Most went with one aim in mind: to take what they can from this impoverished nation. After months of relentless exploitation, the Laotian government issued new regulations and tightened up its bureaucracy in order to protect itself, especially from business transactions that abuse natural resources.

Increased trade with Thailand, which is not always mutually beneficial, could be a source of future hostility. For example, Laos has lost at least US\$500,000 in the timber trade last year, due to collusion and bribery between forestry and customs officials and foreign traders.

In this area in particular Thailand and Laos must not be complacent, as it was a cross-border logging dispute that started the Ban Romklao border war.

Superficially, May's trade figures released by the Bank of Thailand, which shows for the first time a trade surplus for Laos over Thailand, should be a heartening signal. It could, on the other hand, be misleading, as the primary Lao export to Thailand responsible for the unprecedented trade surplus is and will be timber.

Laos has yet to develop industries to process timber and other natural resources and increase values to its exports. What the figure did not show is the extent to which Thailand has depleted Laos' forests just in the past few months.

Judging from the content of the broadcast, it was obvious that the commentator also had in mind the Thai military. Something that should be kept in mind is that relations between the two countries, for better or for worse, have been largely the making of the Thai military.

The broadcast pointed out that after Thailand failed to defeat Laos through military might (in the Ban Romklao battle), it is attempting to undermine Laos again, except this time through trade.

It is possible that the commentary was designed as a warning to the Thai military, which as a group benefits more than any other from the policy of turning the Indochinese "battlefield into a marketplace." The broadcast may have been a notice that Laos is taking a closer look at the Thais' behaviour, and that Laos will not tolerate inconsiderate or unfair trade practices.

Like it or not, Radio Vientiane's commentary was in fact frank and to the point. Good relations do not exclude constructive criticism. It should serve as a reminder to Thailand's policy-makers and business community that they should not take Laos, or any other neighbouring countries, for granted.

If in fact the broadcast reflected a real concern in Laos about the economic exploitation, Thailand should take heed.

This controversy may indeed turn out to be a blessing, as Thailand must listen to all voices in other countries if it desires a healthy relationship with its neighbours.

#### **Khukrit on Reasons for Criticism**

BK1807124589 Bangkok *SIAM RAT* in Thai  
15 Jul 89 p 9

[From the "Soi Suan Phlu" column by M.R. Khukrit Pramot, former prime minister of Thailand]

[Text] The Lao Government's aggressiveness in its accusation against Thailand to the effect that Thailand is seeking supremacy over Laos by using trade tricks after its military actions failed has puzzled many people. I can only sigh and so far cannot explain the reason for the Lao outburst.

There must be reasons for the outburst. Being the Government of Laos, there must be reasons for its action. It could not just act impulsively.

Because people in general have been puzzled by the Lao aggressiveness, the mass media has questioned many people in order to try explain the Lao action.

The Lao Government's radio remarks directly attacked Prime Minister General Chatchai's policy of turning a battlefield into a marketplace and were tantamount to rejection of the policy.

REUTER interviewed Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach about the issue when he stopped over in Bangkok enroute home 2-3 days ago. I think Nguyen Co Thach is the most suitable person to interview on the subject because no one could better explain issues concerning Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. He is an Indochinese and thus, would know more than anyone outside Indochina. Nguyen Co Thach said there are two effects—bright and dark or positive and negative—to the Thai policy of creating a marketplace in Indochina. On the positive side, the region will rid itself of war and confrontation because we will begin trade cooperation. This does not mean there will be no problem at all with the cooperation.

That was the positive aspect as far as Nguyen Co Thach is concerned.

On the negative side, locally manufactured products will not be able to compete with imports.

Vietnam currently has problems in trade with Thailand similar to the fishery problem Thailand has with Malaysia or the problem between Western countries and Japan and the United States. One could say there is a trade war between these countries. There are both positive and negative sides to everything.

Nguyen Co Thach was asked if the Lao aggressiveness toward Thailand was triggered by unfair trade.

He did not give a specific answer but said that people who suffer a trade loss will usually blame it on the free trade system.

He said that if the whole world is to be taken into consideration, the free trade system is positive; there more pluses than minuses. We are looking forward to development of the golden peninsula.

Those were Nguyen Co Thach's views. A scrutiny of what he said will show that there was depth to it. It began with Thai and Lao engagement in trade. After a while, Thailand profited while Laos suffered losses. After heavy losses, Laos complained that Thailand was not being honest because it was not really conducting trade but was trying to take over Laos as a colony.

This is puzzling. Laos was a French colony for a long time but was able to completely forget the situation after it gained independence. It became friendly with France, adopted French culture, and went to France for any problem. Red wine—which the Lao call Vin—even became popular in Laos. But Laos refuses to forget Thai colonialization even though today, it has adopted much of Thai culture and civilization. It always views Thailand in negative ways and chooses to act in ways that cause both countries to become angry with each other.

Another person whose opinion on the Lao aggressiveness the mass media sought is Wong Phonninon, a former Nong Khai member of Parliament and deputy foreign minister in the Kriangsak Chamanan government.

The mass media had a good basis for asking Wong because he has close relationships with Lao personalities and knows the Lao situation well, probably better than anyone else in Thailand. He understands the reasons for Lao actions. His business takes him to Laos often, and he would know more than anyone about any happening in Laos.

Wong says Lao officials have complained about the etiquette and conduct of Thai businessmen operating in Laos. These businessmen act big with their money, believing that money can buy anything. This conduct is not uncommon in Thailand and is tolerable. These people thought such conduct was also tolerable in Laos and found themselves in trouble when the Lao considered it offensive.

Wong says many Thai businessmen crossed into Vientiane and tried to obtain trade permits or business concessions by offering many things in return.

These businessmen then sold the permits to Thai third parties.

Wong says: "Briefcase-carrying Thai businessmen can be seen everywhere in Laos."

According to Wong, he reminded Lao officials to beware of contacts with Thai businessmen.

He also felt that there should be a Thai organization to supervise businessmen doing business with Laos.

In short, Laos has never conducted major trading transactions with Thailand; what trade there was merely involved smuggled goods. When the Lao Government became involved in trade, it gave trade concessions and permits to businessmen whose appearance and personality pleased it. It only found out later that those businessmen resold the permits to third parties who were totally unknown to it.

There is another possibility. Thai businessmen doing business in Laos are sharks who have become rich through possibly questionable business tactics. A trade novice like Laos is intimidated when dealing with these Thai businessmen. It is like myself playing badminton against a national player; I would probably have a heart attack. This could be why Laos changed its mind from giving a bear hug to launching verbal attacks.

All of this should show the obstacles to the prime minister's Indochina marketplace policy. The first obstacle is our own businessmen. We have been trading in the free trade system with all its tricks for so long that they have become our habits. These tricks are applied to

whoever trades with us; there is no honesty and promises are not kept. Faced with this situation, the Lao became frightened and despised it. Simply speaking, the Lao have seen the Thai tricks after a few months of trading, and this is reflected in its aggressiveness on its radio.

Gen Sisavat Keobounphan reportedly will visit Thailand soon. The Thai officials who will meet with him should ask him about the reasons for the radio criticism.

But such questions will be difficult to pose because Sisavat will probably cover the questioner's mouth with repeated kisses and expressions of affection.

#### **Official Views Criticism**

*BK1807125089 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai  
16 Jul 89 p 16*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Commenting on the Lao radio's criticism of the Thai Government's aim to transform the [Indochinese] battlefield into a marketplace, which charged that Thailand hoped to become a new superpower in Indochina by replacing a military policy with a trade policy, Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, said Thailand has no such intention. He said: "We are sincere toward every country. We want this region to be prosperous and free from fighting. The promotion of trade relations conforms with the government's policy to open the door to businessmen to do business. It is better to do business than to wage war. We really do not want to be the big power in this region, and we deny that we have any intention of committing economic aggression."

Narudon said: "We do not want to see a war. We want friendship and to make friends. This is based on mutual good understanding, mutual interests, and mutual trust in order to forge mutual assistance and national prosperity in all aspects, including economic prosperity and good living conditions. We have no desire to wage economic aggression."

#### **Agriculture Exporters Predict SRV Competition**

*BK1807040389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
18 Jul 89 p 13*

[Text] Thai exporters are worried Vietnam could turn out a major competitor in exporting agricultural products in the near future.

An international trading company representative said yesterday Vietnam exported 450,000 tons of rice to several countries during the first half this year and was expected to export around one million tons for the whole year.

The exports are the highest since the Hanoi government revamped its policies to develop the economy under three principal programmes affecting food, consumer goods and export products.

Last week the Indian government agreed to purchase 220,000 tons of low grade rice from Vietnam through international brokers at an average price of about \$260 a ton FOB [free on board]. This was about \$50 less than the price of Thai rice.

The Sri Lankan government also called a tender for 71,000 tons of rice from a broker who proposed the supply of Vietnamese rice.

The international trader said Thailand was the major supplier to the world market this year, but exporters were concerned that future exports could be affected if Vietnam steps up its rice exports and offers cheaper rates.

Vietnam also exports tapioca products and could compete against Thailand in shipments to South Korea after reports last week that the Alcohol Producers Association of South Korea had purchased 100,000 tons of tapioca chips from Vietnam.

After the scheduled withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia in September, Vietnam is expected to receive increased financial support from several countries and international organisations.

The representative said he expected the Vietnamese government to try and increase its food production so there was a surplus for export after feeding the market at home.

"Food production in the rich Mekong River Basin provinces is expected to increase and production costs will be lower than in Thailand due to the return of the soldiers to serve the labour need," he said.

He said the Thai Government and private sector should develop the production of agricultural products to reduce overheads so the country can better compete with other export countries such as Vietnam.

#### **Defense College Delegation Burma Trip Canceled**

*BK1307023789 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
13 Jul 89 pp 1, 2*

[Text] Acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday suspended a scheduled trip to Burma by a delegation of the National Defence College in the light of the border violations by Burmese troops in Mae Hong Son and signs of political unrest in that country.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, meanwhile, said yesterday the Thai Government will demand compensation from Burma for the damage its troops inflicted on Thai villagers following the incursions in the northern province while Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani said Thailand will lodge a protest to Rangoon.



The border tension, however, eased last night when a senior military officer said that all Burmese intruders had pulled out of the Thai territory.

Informed military sources said the delegation of the National Defence College originally planned to leave for Burma today for a three-day excursion as part of their curriculum. The college is a high institution for members of the armed forces and civil servants.

The delegation, to be led by Lt Gen Thamniap Thapmani, the college director, includes many businessmen who are taking courses at the college under a pilot programme arranged by the armed forces.

The sources said Gen Chawalit said in the order suspending the trip that there have been mass demonstrations in Rangoon and that the border situation is still unsettling. "The acting supreme commander thinks it is not the right time for the team to visit Burma," said one of the sources.

Thousands of Burmese have been joining rallies in and around Rangoon to listen to speeches by opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi who is defying the martial law imposed by the military regime.

"The decision to suspend the trip was made unilaterally by our side," said one source.

The sources said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, in his capacity as president of the council of the National Defence College, has approved in principle overseas excursions by its students.

The trip to Burma has been planned as the first leg of the tour which would also take the delegation to the three Indochina countries.

There are many prominent businessmen in the special class of the college. They are the first group from the private sector enrolled at the college under a programme initiated by Chawalit to create a better understanding between the armed forces and the business circles.

Prime Minister Chatchai told reporters yesterday that Thai forces had driven all intruding Burmese troops from a village in Mae Hong Son and the Thai government is planning to demand compensation from Rangoon for damage caused to Thai villagers by the intrusion.

Thailand had made similar demands in the past but Rangoon has not paid the compensation as yet.

Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Phat Akkhanibut told THE NATION last night that all intruding Burmese troops yesterday pulled out from Ban Huai Din in Mae Hong Son province after two days of tense confrontation with Thai troops.

Gen Phat said an estimated 100 Burmese troops and porters, who crossed the Thai border in Ban Huai Din on Tuesday, retreated to Burma without any fighting with Thai defence forces.

He said security forces along the border, including the border police and defence volunteers, are on full alert for any possible future intrusions.

"Our policy is very clear—we will push back all armed foreign intruders," Phat said in a telephone interview.

According to Lt Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, spokesman for the Supreme Command, the Burmese troops crossed over into Thailand in hot pursuit of Karen rebels, who had taken refuge in Ban Huai Din, about 10 kilometres from Mae Hong Son provincial seat. The Burmese troops are fighting rebels from the Karen National Union, Pa-O and Kachin groups.

There were fears that the Burmese troops would be trapped inside Thailand because the rebels had surrounded them from behind.

It was not clear as of last night whether the Burmese troops pulled back on their own or under pressure from Thailand.

Phat said that the Thai troops would be withdrawn from the area, to let up tension.

Earlier yesterday, Lt Gen Siri Thiwapan, commander of the Third Army, and Lt Gen Somkhit Chongphayuha, director of the Directorate of Joint Operations of the Supreme Commander, rushed to the scene to assess the border situation.

Pramuan Ruthchanaseri, governor of Mae Hong Son, said that the province has set up a joint headquarters at Ban Nam Phiang Din, a few hundred metres from Ban Huai Din, to coordinate security efforts.

He said the Burmese intrusion this time was deliberate. In the past, Burmese troops have seized strategic positions inside Thailand, using them as a springboard to attack rebel camps along the border.

According to a AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE report, a radio message that was intercepted, sent from the Burmese military headquarters in Loikaw township, in Burma's border Kayah state, to field commanders, had ordered the intrusion into Thailand.

Earlier reports said that the Burmese troops had felled trees and dug trenches around the village in preparation for their assault.

Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani said the Burmese incursion has put Thailand in an "awkward position", and that it damaged the businesses of Thai entrepreneurs in Burma.

However, Suwit expressed optimism that the issue would be settled because of the close personal relationship between Gen Chawalit and Gen Saw Muang.

Suwit also denied a press report that the intruding Burmese had seized a power plant on Thai soil.

### **Burmese Officers Say Village Lies Inside Burma**

#### **Border Situation Discussed**

BK1607043089 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
16 Jul 89 p 1

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok and Kokhet Chantharaloet-lak]

[Text] Burmese army officers claimed that Ban Huai Hai, where a Burmese soldier had been killed by Thai troops in a border clash last Sunday, is located inside Burmese territory, as the soldier's body was returned to Burmese authorities.

Maj Ne Win, deputy commander of Burma's 65th Light Infantry Regiment of the 7th Battalion, said the border village, located about 500 metres from the border inside Thai soil, is part of Burmese territory according to a Burmese map.

The Burmese officer suggested to Maj Suriwong na Bunlong, commander of a Mae Hong Son-based Thai border patrol police unit, that the two sides hold a discussion to settle the issue. The proposal was made in the presence of several reporters.

But Suriwong, who led the Thai team to hand over the body of the Burmese soldier to the Burmese authorities in Ban Huai Suai U, told reporters afterwards that he and the Burmese officer had settled the issue and agreed that the border village is under the jurisdiction of Thailand. Suriwong did not elaborate.

The handover of the body yesterday followed requests by the Burmese units which are fighting ethnic Karen rebels along the Thai-Burmese border.

Local Thai authorities had earlier turned down the requests, saying the body would be sent back to Burma through the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok, as earlier agreed upon by Thai and Burmese diplomats.

Ne Win said the Burmese government's military offensive against the rebels is aimed at securing safe transit for trade between Burma and Thailand.

#### **Papers Comment on Border Violations**

BK1507101589

[Editorial Report] On 14 and 15 July, two Thai dailies—*MATICHON* and *THAI RAT*—carry editorials on the Burmese intrusion into Mae Hong Son Province earlier in the week.

On 14 July, *MATICHON* carries a 700-word editorial on page 8 entitled: "For the Sake of Peace Along the Thai-Burmese Border." The editorial says: "The Burmese Government must realize that the only way to completely prevent stray shells hitting Thai territory and violations of Thailand's territorial integrity is to stop the fighting between its soldiers and the Burmese minority armies. How can this be accomplished? First, the Burmese Government should start peace talks with the rebel minority groups to negotiate points of mutual interest for the sake of peace in Burma."

The editorial notes, however, that the Burmese Government has refused to negotiate and has resorted to armed suppression of the minority groups. "For this reason, Thailand alone will have to deal with the frequent violations of its territorial sovereignty. The close relationship Thai military leaders currently have with their Burmese counterparts has not deterred Burmese intrusions, and this relationship could be why Burma was audacious enough to violate Thai territory.

"From another angle, trading activities between the local Thai people and the Burmese minority groups near the border have placed Thailand in an uneasy position. Trading activities and permitting Burmese minority people to flee to Thai territory during Burmese Government suppression campaigns make the Burmese Government feel that Thailand is a sanctuary for rebel minority groups. On the other hand, close military cooperation between the Thai and Burmese Governments could cause Burmese minority armies to suspect collusion against them.

"Therefore, Thailand must send a clear signal to both the Burmese Government and the Burmese minority armies that it does not support either side in the internal war in Burma and that it will not tolerate violations of its territory. Also, it is time for Thailand to demand frankly that the Burmese Government negotiate a peace with the Burmese minority armies for the sake of peace along the border."

The 15 July *THAI RAT*, on page 3, carries a 400-word editorial entitled: "Thailand and Burma." This editorial notes that: "As the relationship between the Thai and Burmese military leaders grows, the Burmese see an opportunity to vigorously suppress the minority groups, particularly the Karens of General Bo Mya, the strongest of the Burmese minority armies."

The editorial concludes: "Being a sovereign country, it is to be expected that Thailand would use force to expel intruding Burmese soldiers and demand compensation for the damage caused by the intrusion. Burma must be made to understand clearly that any intrusion will be dealt with forcefully. Thailand must strictly protect its territorial integrity equally against intrusions by either the Burmese Government or minority soldiers."

**Editorial Warns About Intrusions**

BK1407034189 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
14 Jul 89 p 8

[Editorial: "No More Polite Warning"]

[Text] All accounts agree that a group of at least 100 Burmese troops intruded into Thailand at a remote border village in Mae Hong Son on Sunday. But there were conflicting reports on whether there was a second intrusion on Tuesday and whether the intrusions were deliberate or not.

Local security authorities and governor of the northern border province insisted that the Burmese troops intentionally crossed the Thai border twice, ignored warnings (made in Burmese, Shn and English) by the Thai authorities and clashed with the Thai border patrolmen before withdrawing.

Thai Army leaders, on the other hand, clarified that the Burmese troops, belonging to the 55th Division, had recently been deployed in a campaign against Karen rebels near the Thai-Burmese border. The Burmese troops were in hot pursuit of the fleeing rebels when they "unknowingly" crossed into Thai territory, apparently because they were new to the area. They could not verify whether the Burmese troops reentered Thailand on Tuesday or had been in hiding on the Thai side since Sunday before withdrawing on Wednesday.

Some Thai Army officers rebuked the Thai press for playing up the intrusions, making them sound like serious border violations and major clashes. One senior Army officer even questioned the motive of newspapers that, in his opinion, were blowing the border incidents out of all proportion. The officer dismissed as unnecessary, the Thai government plan to protest and demand compensation.

Press reporters rushing to the scene relied chiefly on local security authorities (border patrolmen and policemen) for information. These authorities had no reason to lie or distort the situation. Most of their information, except the part about the Burmese intruders damaging a hydro power station, was substantiated by the provincial governor who inspected the border scene. It turned out that the power station in question ceased operation because its operators left for safety in the wake of fierce fighting on the Burmese side since last month.

However, the crux of the matter is the recurrence of border incursions by Burmese troops fighting against ethnic rebels whose camps lie along the Thai-Burmese border. In May, Burmese troops intentionally crossed the border, burned a Thai border village in Ban Wang-kaeo District of Tak during a campaign against Karen rebels. Soon afterwards, Interior Minister Praman

Adireksan declared during an inspection tour of the border area that Thailand would not tolerate any more intrusions and all armed intruders would be repelled with force.

Yet the Burmese military seems to have no compunction about trampling on Thai soil whenever an intrusion serves its purpose. The violations in Mae Hong Son this week may not be the Burmese troops' last. For some reason the Burmese military believes occasional incursion will not bother the Thai military too much.

This is a serious drawback in the militarization of the Thai relations with Burma. Thai Army leaders, particularly Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, have developed "special" and "brotherly" ties with Gen Saw Maung and his Burmese military dictatorship. But the Burmese side seems to have taken advantage of the friendliness of the Thai military and used it as a licence for doing anything that suits its military purpose at the border, including violating Thailand's territorial integrity.

Perhaps another source of misunderstanding is the timber and fishing concessions granted to Thai firms. The Burmese military seems to believe that it is doing Thailand a big favour by granting the lucrative concessions to Thai firms. In fact, the Thais paid quite a lot of money in exchange for these concessions. If the deals benefit only the Thais, then the Burmese military dictatorship is guilty of selling out natural resources of its own country.

In any case the Burmese military must not entertain an illusion that Thailand should acquiesce to occasional border intrusion in return for the timber and fishing concessions. Thailand owes the Burmese military nothing. And nobody in Thailand has the right to mortgage the Thai territorial integrity with the Burmese military.

The ethnic rebellion is Burma's internal affairs. Thailand, especially the Thai military, must stay clear of it by not supporting either side, openly or clandestinely. This position must be reiterated—and maintained in practice—so that there will no more misunderstandings between Burma and Thailand or guessing of each other's intentions.

The next time Burmese troops intrude into Thailand, said Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunnawan, there will be no polite warnings but expulsion with force. The Burmese military dictatorship must take note of this final polite warning.

**Editorial Views Trade Deficit Problem**

BK0507010189 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
5 Jul 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Danger of Over-Spending"]

[Text] In the current fiscal year, the government is projecting a budget deficit of Bt (baht) 23 billion; In the next fiscal year, it will be Bt25 billion. The country as a whole is also over-spending. This year the trade deficit will be at least Bt122 billion, an increase of 10 percent over last year's.



Finance Minister Pramuan Saphawasu was so concerned about the growing trade deficit that he sounded the alarm in yesterday's Cabinet meeting. Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan acknowledged that this is an urgent problem, and said he would like to see the Cabinet devote a full day to iron out corrective measures.

The conventional wisdom is that the Thai economic growth rate for this year is around 10 percent. Advocates of export-led industrialization claim that increased imports of capital goods are necessary to accommodate foreign investment and boost efficiency. During the first half of this year, however, capital goods made up 37 percent of the Bt300.5 billion in total imports, whereas raw materials accounted for 38 percent.

Rice, rubber, tapioca, sugar, and frozen shrimp are among this country's top 10 export items, and their production requires hardly any capital goods or raw materials. Among the other top items, perhaps only electronic circuit boards could be called industrial goods. The rest—textiles, jewelry, shoes and canned seafood—are light manufactured goods that don't require much new foreign technology.

In other words, production for domestic consumption, not production for export, seems to be responsible for the growing imports of capital goods and raw materials. If this is the case, additional export promotion measures will be irrelevant.

What is needed is restrictions on wasteful and unproductive consumption in order to reduce imports. In fact, the import of consumer goods alone jumped by nearly 40 percent during the first half of this year, over the same period last year. Curbing the import of luxury goods will not by itself make much of a difference, as they do not form a major part of imported consumer goods. All consumer goods combined, in fact, constitute only about 8 percent of total imports.

Import of crude oil and petroleum products accounted for about 8 percent of imports. However, the cost of imported fuel is rising and Thailand can do little about it. Domestic oil and natural gas consumption rose by about 16 percent during the first five months of this year. This was partially due to the high rate of economic growth, but also because of wasteful use by individual consumers.

These two factors were also responsible for the rapid decline in EGAT's [Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand] power generation reserve capacity, which has dropped from 15 percent to barely 3 percent.

Ending the control on prices of petroleum products and leaving them to float with world crude oil prices is one way to raise public awareness of the need to conserve fuel, which is especially needed in a time of rising prices.

Thailand has been spending beyond its means for quite some time, but it has largely been cushioned from serious adverse repercussions by huge income from tourism, an inflow of foreign investment, foreign loans, and remittances from Thais working overseas.

We can ill afford to be complacent. A drastic rise in crude oil prices alone—which is highly probable in the next few years—could throw Thailand off its track.

It is high time the government started re-examining its overall economic development strategy. Perhaps, it's time the Chatchai government, having played to the gallery so far, decided to take some tough actions—even though they may be unpopular.

### Singapore's 'Final' Amnesty for Illegal Workers

#### Thai Workers Notified

BK1807014589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
18 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] All illegal foreign workers will be allowed to leave Singapore unpunished within three weeks from today under a final amnesty, the Singapore government announced yesterday.

Thai worker Somkhit Khamchan, who was sentenced to three strokes of the cane and three months in jail for overstaying and whose appeal is set for a hearing on July 21, must withdraw his appeal to be entitled to the presidential clemency.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who broke the news of the amnesty yesterday, said Somkhit's lawyers will withdraw his appeal.

According to a joint statement issued by Singapore's Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs, the Singapore president, on the advice of the Cabinet, will grant clemency to all illegal workers already sentenced under the amended Immigration Act.

The president, however, cannot interfere with cases where appeals are pending in the courts, the statement said.

Somkhit was arrested two and a half months after the end of the repatriation exercise held between March 15-31 for all Thai nationals.

He cannot be granted clemency on the same grounds as nine Indian overstayers who were arrested and convicted before the May 8-20 repatriation of Indian overstayers.

If the nine Indians had not been arrested, they could have been included in that repatriation exercise.

The statement said offenders, like Somkhit, who were arrested after the repatriation exercise applicable to them cannot claim to be ignorant of the new law.

"They were willfully contravening the law and on the merits of their cases do not deserve clemency," it said.

Singapore's amended Immigration Act calls for a mandatory three strokes of the cane and three months' jail to be meted out to foreigners who illegally enter the country or overstay their visas more than 90 days.

The "one last chance" for all illegal stayers covers a grace period that lasts from today until August 8, during which all offenders who have not yet surrendered may do so and be repatriated without punishment.

The statement also emphasised that after this final grace period, Singapore cannot entertain any further appeals or representations for clemency or amnesty.

"The Government is giving ample time and publicity to all the media, trade unions, parliamentarians and other groups of the countries concerned after which it will have to implement the law," it said.

The statement also said the Controller of Immigration estimates there are still several hundred overstayers and illegal immigrants in Singapore and the government will still have to enforce the provisions of its amended law.

The new penalty, the statement said, has already proved effective as shown by the 11,748 offenders who surrendered and were repatriated.

Singapore also invited foreign trade unions, parliamentarians, media and government officials to visit work sites to urge their citizens to go home, adding that immigration officers will accompany them to places where such illegal workers are usually found.

The Singapore Broadcasting Corporation will also provide free radio and television air time to foreign missions to contact their nationals, the statement said.

"The Government also urges the local press to cooperate with foreign missions, trade unions and parliamentary groups to help them reach out to their nationals," it added.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said his deputy, Praphat Limpaphan, together with MPs and representatives of Thai labour unions, will be touring work sites in Singapore to convince illegal Thai workers to return home.

Mr Praphat will also convey a message of appreciation from the Thai government to Singapore, ACM Sitthi said.

Contacted by Thai Ambassador to Singapore Atsada Chaiyanam yesterday morning, ACM Sitthi said he had already instructed the embassy officials to start visiting Thais at work sites to inform them of the final grace period.

If illegal Thai workers and overstayers number only in the hundreds as current estimates believe, there will be no need for the Thai government to send ships and trains to pick them up like last time, he said.

"If the number is that small, we can just bring them back by bus," ACM Sitthi said.

Asked whether the new batch of returnees will be eligible to reapply to work in Singapore legally like those who returned earlier, ACM Sitthi said this has yet to be worked out.

Singapore has agreed to take back all the Thai workers repatriated earlier this year provided they come through legal channels.

## Vietnam

**U.S. Arms Aid to Cambodia Factions Said Shelved**  
*BK1507110989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jul 89*

[Text] According to AFP, on 12 July the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee postponed considering a plan to provide U.S. weapons to the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions. The plan was shelved following the protests of many Democratic senators who expressed their fear that these weapons might fall into Khmer Rouge hands.

Also, according to AFP, the postponement or possibly the scrapping of this plan was a blow to the Bush administration, which had hoped to supply arms to the noncommunist opposition resistance groups.

**Opposition to Monitoring Troop Withdrawal Softened**  
*OW1807081089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi, July 18 KYODO—Vietnam has softened its opposition to the creation of an international body to monitor its troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, reliable sources said Tuesday.

The sources said Vietnam is now ready to talk about the creation of a so-called international control mechanism (ICM) with participation by troops from their countries if two conditions are met.

Vietnam and the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh have so far said the ICM should be composed of civilians.

Diplomatic analysts said the remarks by the sources seem to indicate that Vietnam is changing its policy prior to an international conference on Kampuchea to open in Paris at the end of this month.

The sources said the first condition is a statement by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that the world body will take a "fair position" on both the three-party resistance coalition of Democratic Kampuchea and the Heng Samrin government.

The United Nations recognizes Democratic Kampuchea led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the legitimate government of Kampuchea.

The sources said the U.N. chief should push for a review of Kampuchea's U.N. representation issue and express his intention of recognizing the existence of the Heng Samrin government.

The second condition is that troops sent by the United Nations to monitor Vietnamese troop withdrawal, to be completed by the end of September, should not carry the name of the world body, the sources said.

The establishment of the ICM is expected to be the main topic at the Paris international conference.

Other Vietnamese sources said Vietnam will be ready to hold talks on foreign military participation in the ICM but will reject the idea of accepting an international monitoring force to be organized by the United Nations.

#### Article on Nguyen Co Thach's Visit to France

BK1607141589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0015 GMT 9 Jul 89

[TUAN TIN TUC Article: "A New Page in the French-Vietnamese Relations"—date not given]

[Text] Over the past year or so, the bilateral French-Vietnamese relations have developed positively. The atmosphere has definitely warmed up. Many delegations of the French Administration, statesmen, and businessmen have successively visited Vietnam.

On 20 June, accepting an official invitation to visit France to discuss international issues on Cambodia and accelerate bilateral relations, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Paris with a busy 4-day schedule for meetings and work. The French Government gave the representative of our Foreign Ministry a particularly warm and important welcome, probably the greatest welcome for Vietnam since Premier Pham Van Dong's historic visit in 1977.

The French paper LE MONDE frontpaged a banner headline: "French-Vietnamese Meetings Again." French President Mitterrand cordially received Comrade Nguyen Co Thach and accepted Chairman of the Council of State Vo Chi Cong's invitation conveyed by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach to visit Vietnam. Premier Rocard held talks and invited Comrade Nguyen Co Thach and our Foreign Ministry delegation to a dinner. Comrade Nguyen Co Thach had tens of meetings with

French ministers in charge of industry, culture, humanitarian matters and so on, and with various capitalist business circles and large numbers of statesmen and Vietnamese residents.

Particularly, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach had two sessions of thorough and useful talks with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. Concerning the Cambodia issue, both sides asserted the positive results of JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings] as well as the bilateral talks between Prince Sihanouk and Chairman Hun Sen, and the principle that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia must be coupled with the termination of military aid to various Cambodian factions and the prevention of the Pol Pot genocidal clique from returning to power, and that Cambodia's internal affairs must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves on the basis of national reconciliation without foreign intervention. The two sides discussed the organization of an international conference on Cambodia in Paris by the French Government in the near future.

With respect to bilateral relations, both sides reviewed the various aspects of cooperation in the past and decided to raise the relations of cooperation between the two countries to a new stature by signing an agreement of cooperation for 10 years in the economic, industrial, cultural, and technological domains.

The two foreign ministers will head a joint committee for large-scale cooperation and determine the guidelines for comprehensive bilateral relations and the possibilities of cooperation suitable to the requirements for priority development of Vietnam's economy, such as agriculture, food products, architectural infrastructures, energy, telecommunications, information, public health, bio-industry, and cadre training.

Regarding technology, both sides will pay attention to studying application to production. Economically, both sides will promote investment and establish joint enterprises. France will give favorable conditions for financing some definite projects in Vietnam. The agreement emphasizes the propagation of the French language. Minister Nguyen Co Thach remarked that French as well as other foreign languages are tools of conveyance. Not only are they cultural knowledge but they must also carry heavy economic and technological charges to be practically significant.

Through 4 days of meetings and talks in France, Minister Nguyen Co Thach's trip indicated that French-Vietnamese relations have turned to a new page, opening a period of broad development in the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

As a result of historic and cultural relations and under the new political and economic conditions in the world and the region, Vietnam has given France a privileged position in foreign relations. France also has some



requirements of, and interests in, intensifying its presence in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, where the most dynamic economic development in the world has taken and is taking place. Vietnam occupies a special geopolitical position, possesses potential resources and labor, and belongs to the community of French-speaking countries.

According to economists, Vietnam can be a fulcrum and a springboard, and occupies a priority position in France's economic strategy in Asia at a time when France's investment in development in Africa is facing many difficulties. France is the only Western capitalist country that owns priceless knowledge about the territory, resources, and economy of Vietnam. A French economist told Minister Nguyen Co Thach: Our French experts know every centimeter of Vietnam's north-south railways. The statement shows how profound is the concern of French business circles for Vietnam.

**Delegate Attends Paris Francophone Meet**  
*BK1707090789 Hanoi VNA in English 0742 GMT*  
17 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 17—Nguyen Ngoc Ha, deputy head of the Vietnamese National Assembly's Commission for External Relations, attended, as observer, the 17th Conference of the International Assembly of Parliamentarians of the French Language (AIPL) held in Paris recently.

Taking the floor at the opening session, Nguyen Ngoc Ha highlighted the role of the French language in Vietnam and its initial results of the teaching and learning of French at schools.

**Activities Commemorate French Revolution**

**CPV Greets French Counterpart**  
*BK1507072589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 13 Jul 89

["Text" of 9 July greetings message from the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee to the Central Committee of the French Communist Party]

[Text] Two centuries ago, the French people waged a great revolution of international significance, putting an end to feudalism, turning world history to a new page, and ushering in a time of struggle for freedom, equality, and fraternity. On the occasion of this glorious anniversary, on behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and the Vietnamese working class and people, we would like to extend to the French Communist Party [PCF] and the French working class and people our warmest congratulations.

Continuing the glorious tradition of the 1789 revolution and the Paris Communes, the PCF, the working class, and the progressive democratic forces are striving for a

France of justice, freedom, peace, solidarity, and cooperation with other nations. We are elated to note that, under any circumstances, the glorious PCF, founded by Marcel Casin, Paul Voyant, Coutourier, and Ho Chi Minh and currently directed by a highly experienced leadership headed by esteemed Comrade Georges Marchais, always brings into full play its role as a loyal representative of the French working people's interests, a vanguard in the struggle for the noble ideals of the French Revolution, and a friend full of internationalist sentiments toward other nations.

The communist party and people of Vietnam always attach importance to and highly value the PCF's great contributions through several generations to the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence, freedom, and socialism. On this occasion, we would like to express sincere thanks to you for your precious support and assistance and wish you many new and greater successes. May the militant solidarity and long-standing friendship between the two parties and peoples constantly develop.

**Officials Attend Reception**  
*BK1507013689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Yesterday, 14 July, the French ambassador to Vietnam and Madame Blanchemaison gave a reception on the occasion of the 200th national day of France, 14 July 1789-14 July 1989. Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phung Van Tuu, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Nguyen Dy Nien, vice foreign minister; and many other ministers and vice ministers and representatives of various agencies and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi attended. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of some international organizations in Hanoi.

At the reception, Ambassador Blanchemaison, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap, and other guests raised a toast to the further consolidation and development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the French Republic and the SRV in the interests of the French and Vietnamese peoples and of peace, cooperation, and friendship in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

**Do Muoi Meets Enterprise Directors in Haiphong**  
*BK1307155789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Recently, Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi worked with directors of some 20 central-level and local engineering enterprises in Haiphong City. Also working with Chairman Do Muoi were Comrade Phan Thanh Liem, minister of engineering and metals; Comrade Le Danh Xuong, secretary of the Haiphong City Party Committee; and Comrade Cao Van, acting chairman of the Haiphong City People's Committee.

In the 1st day of work, Chairman Do Muoi tried to seek an understanding of the situation, the causes of difficulties and the standstill in production and marketing of products, as well as the livelihood of workers. Together with these directors, he discussed guidelines for the days ahead and measures to unravel difficulties and obstacles.

Chairman Do Muoi affirmed the important role of the engineering sector in general, and of Haiphong in particular, in the process of mechanizing the national economy. He also illustrated a number of ideas about the developmental strategy of the engineering sector, considering this a decisive issue toward the prospects of advancement of the sector in the immediate future as well as the long term.

Because Haiphong is a communications center with a large seaport, it is a correct direction for the engineering sector to concentrate on serving communications and the catching of aquatic products at sea and in rivers. To develop the engineering sector, Haiphong must firmly grasp the economic tasks and targets for each period and see to it that plans are closely linked to markets, that production is furnished with outlets, and that efforts are made to constantly improve the quality of products.

The city must be able to amass capital on the spot and from other places through various forms, including the procurement of shares, as well as to open its doors to the outside world to draw investment. It must also pay attention to using part of the foreign currency received from goods export by various sectors and localities for in-depth investment, the expansion of production, and modernization of industry, machinery, and equipment.

All factories in the city should send people to study the demands of local and foreign markets and seek or gain experience in management and production. They should also take the initiative in establishing integration or joint ventures in production with other establishments, both in the country and abroad.

It is necessary for Haiphong to coordinate with Ministries of Engineering and Metals, Communications and Transportation, and Maritime Products in formulating plans for local mechanical products. This aimed at gradually making itself a key and prosperous engineering and industrial center of the country.

With regard to the settlement of the problem of employment for the number of redundant workers, Chairman Do Muoi urged the Ministry of Engineering and Metals to coordinate with the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare and the city people's committee in rearranging the redundant work force and sending a number of young technical workers and engineers to other countries for labor cooperation to improve professional skills and earn additional foreign currency for the reequipping of various engineering enterprises in

Haiphong. This is aimed at making it possible for these enterprises to rapidly develop themselves, thereby contributing to the industrialization of the country.

Chairman Do Muoi agreed to instruct all sectors concerned to immediately settle a number of suggestions offered by various enterprise directors in order to promptly restore and develop production and business—such as readjusting loan terms for, and applying preferential interest rates to, engineering enterprises, modifying the extent of state revenue and writing off duplicated items of revenue, accelerating the repayment of long-standing debts, releasing misappropriated funds, using part of the budgetary expenses to assist various enterprises, rearranging and redistributing the number of redundant laborers, and creating favorable conditions for all enterprises to do business with efficiency.

**Le Quang Dao Chats With Voters in Hanoi**  
*BK1807062689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 16 Jul 89

[Text] On 13 July, together with a group of National Assembly deputies from various constituencies in Thach That and Phuc Tho Districts of Hanoi, Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao briefed representatives of voters in these constituencies on the results of the fifth session of the Eighth National Assembly. Also accompanying them was Comrade Tran Tan, National Assembly deputy of Hanoi and chairman of the municipal people's committee.

On behalf of the group, Comrade Le Quang Dao reported on the main points of some important issues that had been debated and resolutions that had been adopted by the National Assembly at its recent session. Comrade Le Quang Dao concentrated on clarifying the progress and positive changes made during the recent past in the socioeconomic situation, especially grain production, commodity prices, and the struggle against inflation. He also pointed out the causes of and measures to solve all existing and new problems in the domains of industrial and small industrial-handicraft production and distribution and circulation, particularly in the state-operated economic sector, as well as the issues concerning state budget and employment for laborers.

Touching on the contents of some amended laws that had been approved by the National Assembly, Comrade Le Quang Dao highlighted the significance of the National Assembly's decision to maintain the functions of the people's council chairmen and set up the people's council standing organs at the provincial, city, precinct, district, or equivalent levels, as well as to ensure democracy in the election of the people's councils.

On behalf of the voters in the two districts, Comrades Nguyen Gia Thuat and Doan Van Thai, respectively chairmen of the Thach That and Phuc Tho District People's Committees, energetically welcomed the results of the recent National Assembly session. They held that

the resolutions and laws adopted by the National Assembly have promptly satisfied the urgent needs of the people and pledged to resolutely and satisfactorily implement these resolutions in their localities.

The two comrades also briefed the group of National Assembly deputies and the chairman of the municipal people's committee on some major aspects of the socio-economic situation in their districts.

**Army Journal Article on Hoang Co Minh 'Clique'**  
BK1406084189 Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG  
TOAN DAN in Vietnamese May 89 pp 47, 48-56

[Article by Colonels Tran Ngoc Que and Pham Tan Ba: "Defeating the Infiltration Scheme and Trick of the Hoang Co Minh Clique of Exiled Vietnamese Reactionaries"]

[Text] On 1 and 2 December 1987, the People's Supreme Court of our country held a first then final hearing in Ho Chi Minh City to try Hoang Co Minh and his cohorts who are exiled Vietnamese reactionaries convicted of national treason. They illegally infiltrated the territory of Laos and our country, plotting to build up forces and carry out subversion within Vietnam against our regime and people.

The trial was reported by many newspapers. Many articles have already covered the formation and development of this reactionary organization. Unit N-76 of the armed forces in the 5th Military Region had united with the Lao troops and people in Saravan province to fight, pursue, eradicate, and capture all the infiltrators before they reached the Vietnam-Laos border.

In this article, we want to further analyze the scheme and trick of military infiltration into our country for subversive activities by the aforementioned exiled reactionaries and to draw a lesson of experience in defeating this scheme and trick.

#### **Scheme and Trick of Infiltration by the Hoang Co Minh Clique of Exiled Vietnamese Reactionaries**

Hoang Co Minh was formerly a vice admiral of the Saigon puppet navy. He joined the enemy forces at age 19 and had a long history of service as a lackey of imperialists to oppose the people. Faced with the Spring General Offensive and Uprising in 1975 of our troops and people, Hoang Co Minh fled with his American boss. Trusted by his American master, he was assigned the task of mustering the former Saigon puppet troops, which were fleeing abroad, into a counterrevolutionary force and taking this force into Vietnam for an operation to serve the U.S. imperialists' "Return to Vietnam" strategic scheme.

On 30 April 1980 in California, USA, when our people countrywide elatedly commemorated the fifth anniversary of the 1975 Spring Victory and when there were no

more enemy troops in our country, Hoang Co Minh was selected by his American master to lead a group of exiled people—soldiers and employees of the former puppet Saigon administration—and establish the so-called "Unified National Front for Vietnam's Liberation" [UNFVL]. On that same day, they also established the "National Resistance Council" charged with the main tasks of formulating lines, policies, and procedures for conducting operations in line with the "National Liberation Struggle." They established the Modernized Vietnam's Revolutionary Party [MVRP], shortened to Modern Vietnam Party [MVP], which served as the nucleus for all their "resistance organizations". Hoang Co Minh proclaimed himself chairman of the "UNFVL" and the "National Resistance Council" and leader of the Modern Vietnam Party. He also appointed some others also reactionary officers of the former puppet Saigon army: Dang Quoc Hien as commanding general; Duong Van Tu as major general, deputy commander of the "Resistance Armed Forces"; Nguyen Kim as chief of the Foreign Affairs Department; and Nguyen Vinh Loc as chief of the Internal Affairs Department. They used the yellow flag with three red stripes of the collapsed Saigon regime as the flag of the front and a blue flag with a six-petal flower in the center as the flag of the Modern Vietnam Party.

To implement their scheme to undermine the revolution in our country, Hoang Co Minh and his cohorts divided their program of action into five phases. Phase 1 (30 April 1975-1980) was for formation. Phase 2 (1980 and 1983) or "Eastbound March" was for activities aimed at instigating Overseas Vietnamese and some people at home to oppose the state of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Also, phase 2 was for training hardcore elements before sending them to Vietnam to operate. Phase 3 (1983-1986) was for the formation of grassroots reactionary political and military forces. Phase 4 (1986-1990) was for the establishment and expansion of liberated areas. Phase 5 (possibly in 1992) was for subversive activities aimed at overthrowing the revolutionary administration and seizing power to pave the way for the return of the "resistance forces."

In an effort to carry out propaganda work aimed at gaining "prestige" and guaranteeing conditions for infiltration into Vietnam, Hoang Co Minh and his cohorts ordered the construction of a "resistance headquarters" along the Thai-Lao border at Buntharik District, Ubon Province. The base complex covered some 24 square km of land and was surrounded by 14 outposts and four key bases codenamed 81, 83, 84, and 27. The base complex was called the "hinterland war zone" of the "resistance forces." It served as the headquarters of exiled Vietnamese reactionaries in Thailand and a center for giving political, military, and espionage training to these reactionaries before sending them to Vietnam for sabotage activities.

To assist the exiled Vietnamese reactionaries, the complex was supervised by the CIA and protected by Thai troops. In addition, the Thai intelligence service directly



provided the complex with daily supplies, weapons, equipment, and means of sabotage. The Thai authorities also allowed Hoang Co Minh to set up a liaison office in Bangkok to ensure contact between the complex and the Thai side, the Pol Potist reactionaries, and Lao bandits. The Thai authorities also set up holding centers for Vietnamese land refugees and boat people in Thailand, thus creating conditions for Hoang Co Minh to take advantage of the hopeless situation of these people to build his strength. Through persuasion, threats, and coercion, Hoang Co Minh eventually recruited 200 people and turned them into a counterrevolutionary armed force.

As far as organization is concerned, the Hoang Co Minh clique wanted this armed force to be light and compact. As a result, they named their units after the six words of the motto "Toan dan quyet tam khang chien" [All people are determined to carry out the resistance]. The Toan group was the smallest unit on this organizational chart. It was made up of three people and was equivalent to a squad. Three Toan groups formed a Dan group which consisted of 11 people and was equivalent to a platoon. Three Dan group formed a Quyét group, which included 39 people and was equivalent to a company. Three Quyét groups formed a Tam group, which had 120 people and was equivalent to a battalion. Three Tam groups formed a Khang group, which had 500 people and was equivalent to a regiment. Three Khang groups formed a Chien group which was made up of 1,500 people and was equivalent to a division.

Despite all these organizational forms and codenames, it actually took the Hoang Co Minh clique nearly 3 years to form just four Quyét groups codenamed 7684, 7685, 7686, and 7687 and one Tam group command. All of these units were provided with light and compact weapons and equipment including handguns; AK and M-16 submachine guns; B-40, B-41, and M-79 grenade launchers; M-72 anti-tank rocket launchers; Claymore mines; hand grenades; and radio transmitters/receivers designed for use within a 3-12 km radius. In addition, these units were supplied with personal kits such as camouflage outfits, black uniforms, Vietnamese soldiers' uniforms, hammocks, tents, blankets, backpacks, first aid kits, flashlights, watches, rice, combat rations, and so forth.

After the Quyét groups had been formed, military training was given to the group members, and reconnaissance teams were sent into Laos to scout the territory. Between 15 May 1986 and 8 July 1987, Hoang Co Minh organized three armed marches from his base in Thailand to Vietnam via Laos.

Plans for the first infiltration attempt were made on 15 May 1986. It involved a 47-strong Quyét group (Quyét Group 7685) led by Duong Van Tu, commander of "the armed resistance forces." The group's mission was to sneak into the western part of Gia Lai-Kontum and set up a secret base there to establish contact with former members of the puppet army in order to oppose and

undermine the revolution by conducting sabotage activities (assassinating and kidnapping cadres; raiding border defense posts, army barracks, and agricultural-for-estry state farms; intercepting trucks plying various routes in the Central Highlands...).

On the morning of 15 June 1986, the commandos, led by Duong Van Tu, were transported by truck from Base 27 in Thailand to the Thai-Lao border where they were guided by Lao bandits to cross the border on foot into Champassak Province (Laos) and follow a preplanned corridor—they would cross the Mekong River to reach Stung Treng Province (Cambodia), cross another section of the Mekong to enter Attopeu Province (Laos), make a dash into Ratanakiri Province (Cambodia), and finally, arrive at the 3-border junction at Sa Thay District, Gia Lai-Kontum Province.

Not having foreseen all of the difficulties along the route—rugged and forbidding mountains and jungles, tiring marches for days on end, a shortage of provisions, inclement climate, and repeated attacks by the people and armed forces of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam—none of the 47 commandos reached their destination as September 1986 drew to an end. The entire Quyét Group 7685 was virtually written off the books after a 4-month march. The first infiltration attempt by the reactionaries in exile led by Duong Van Tu was, thus, a complete failure. However, Hoang Co Minh, due to a lack of communications that prevented him from learning about the real situation, still believed some of his commandos had succeeded in returning to the country and were holding out someplace there.

The second infiltration attempt was made on 1 December 1986 with a larger force. For this, Hoang Co Minh decided to throw in the remaining three Quyét groups—Quyét Groups 7684, 7686, and 7687—together with the "Nationwide Resistance Council" totaling about 150 men under his direct command. Following the same infiltration corridor that had been taken earlier by Quyét Group 7685, the commandos arrived at a spot south of the Soukhouma District Town, Champassak Province (Laos) on the west bank of the Mekong after a 5-day march. Unable to find boats for a river crossing and attacked by Lao troops and militiamen, they had to return to base to await another opportunity.

The third attempt was made on 7 July 1987 after more than 7 months of preparations. The infiltration force, besides the 150 commandos who had taken part in the last march, now included some men who had just been added to Hoang Co Minh's command staff. Based on the experience gained from the previous two infiltration attempts, the plan for the operation had been revised and more careful preparations were made in all respects.

The commandos planned to infiltrate into the western part of Quang Nam-Da Nang. Three areas of operation were assigned to the three Quyét groups with one of them going to the Central Highlands to establish contact with

Quyet Group 7685, which was thought to already be there. If infiltration into the western part of Quang Nam-Da Nang proved to be impossible, they would turn south along the border to enter the western part of Gia Lai-Kontum. As before, their main mission was to set up a secret base, build and develop an armed force, and conduct sabotage activities.

The march was expected to last for 20 days. During the first 4 days of the first leg of the march—from 7 to 10 July 1987—the Quyet groups would be transported one at a time in trucks owned by the Thai Military Intelligence Service to a regrouping site on the Thai-Lao border. From there, the whole force would be guided by Lao bandits to proceed on foot to Saravane Province (Laos) before crossing the Lao-Vietnamese border into the western part of Quang Nam-Da Nang. The new infiltration corridor mapped out for the third march was shorter than the old one, and with this, the infiltrators hoped they would have the factor of surprise and could evade our surveillance to safely reach their destination.

In this infiltrating operation, in general they used the following tricks:

During an operation, they usually sent a reconnaissance party forward first to precede the main formation by about 1-2 hours of walking (2-5 km). When crossing a national highway, a provincial route, a trafficable road, a large river or a large stream, the clandestine operation party normally stopped at 500-1,000 meters from the road or river and sent reconnaissance scouts forward to specifically size up the situation before deciding the place and time to cross.

When bivouacking at night, they usually chose high terrain with small streams in the jungle far from major rivers and streams and from road traffic. The location was not to be exposed and allowed for easy observation and secrecy. Troops were deployed in accordance with the tripod formation with three death defying groups at three corners and the command post in the center which was manned by Hoang Co Minh and the ringleaders and directly defended by the 891st Special Civil Guard Group.

During the course of an operation, if they were detected, they would leave a small unit behind as a holding force and the 891st Special Civil Guard Group would take Hoang Co Minh quickly away from the major formation to a new height from which observation would be easy in order to consider the situation and decide in which direction to sneak away. One death defying group was assigned the task of protecting the command post so as to continue the operation while the other two groups remained behind to deal with the situation.

If attacked during a bivouac and forced to counterattack, they would concentrate their fire power on a target, contain and repel the attack, then quickly move to another location with better advantages in terms of position and secrecy.

During the course of an operation or combat, if somebody fell seriously ill, fainted from hunger and thirst, or could no longer walk with the formation because of wounds, he would normally be killed on the order of the leaders in order to preserve secrecy and maintain the speed of the operation. On 26 July 1988, after 15 days of operation and several attacks, a number of men were wounded, rice was used up, and some soldiers fell ill and could no longer walk. The command post then established a killing team of eight members personally commanded by Hoang Co Minh. They decided to eliminate 17 of their "comrades in arms" mainly by stabbing or smashing with a spade, strangling with a noose, or injecting a strong insecticide into their veins ....

It could be said that in preparing for the third infiltration, the Hoang Co Minh clique had plotted and planned for half a year in advance. They formulated many plans, assessed several situations, devised many measures and tricks to cope with the situations, intensified troop training and disciplined soldiers. One thing that they could not anticipate was the sentiment of the people who fiercely opposed them. The operation was estimated to take 20 days to reach their destination. However, after almost 2 months, they had only arrived at the bank of Xe Kong River, some 50 kms from the Laos-Vietnam border. During movement, their forces were intercepted 23 times in Saravan Province by Lao guerrillas and Vietnamese army volunteers. After 50 days in the operation to infiltrate Lao territory and return to Vietnam, 40 of them were killed, 63 others captured and surrendered, 17 eliminated by their own leaders and dozens missing. The scheme of infiltration to sabotage the Vietnamese revolution by the Hoang Co Minh clique of exiled reactionaries and their master was defeated totally.

However, as imperialism and international reactionaries still survive, they certainly will not relinquish their scheme to return to Vietnam and other Indochinese countries for subversive activities.

The clearest evidence was that after their lamentable failures in many infiltrations—Vo Dai Ton in 1981, Le Quoc Tuy and Mai Van Hanh in 1984, and Hoang Co Minh in 1986-87—the headquarters of exiled Vietnamese reactionaries in the Thai-Lao border areas was still maintained. The remaining 15-man force (July 1987) of Hoang Co Minh was then commanded by Nguyen Quang Phuc. Their American masters assigned the Thai intelligence service to manage, nurture, provide arms, train, and create favorable conditions for this group to "strike back" in Vietnam. According to various sources, in March 1988 they recruited more people from refugee camps in Thailand, enlarged their force to 100 persons, restored their quyet groups, and prepared plans for new infiltrations.

This situation requires the armies and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to strengthen their vigilance, firmly grasp the strategy of the enemy, strictly control the border areas, be prepared in thought and action, and

resolutely foil all the enemy's schemes, plans, measures, and tricks to launch new infiltrations, thereby firmly defending the border areas of the socialist fatherland.

#### Some Lessons of Experience

The annihilation and capturing of entire groups of exiled reactionaries which infiltrated Vietnam, as mentioned above, is an important victory for the cause of national defense and the special militant solidarity between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. It also constitutes a hard blow to international reactionary forces that are still stubbornly plotting to undermine the revolutions in Vietnam and other Indochinese countries.

We may draw some valuable lessons from these various phases of pursuing and attacking the enemy for our studies and application in the future. First, we must firmly grasp the situation of the enemy with our integrated forces. We should realize that the western border line of the 5th military region is adjacent to four southern provinces of Laos and four northeastern provinces of Cambodia; it is a region of rugged forests and mountains lying from the Vietnamese border area to command posts of the exiled reactionaries deep inside the Thai territory. The enemy took advantage of these conditions to map out plans, set times, and fix corridors and places for infiltration. It is difficult for us to spread our forces out and lie in ambush, days and nights, along a wide, several hundred-km long defense line. As a result, we must organize patrols to watch the enemy by deploying our forces, dividing them into groups, and putting them at various points from the border area to the hinterland to closely follow the enemy, especially in key areas, using different tactics and methods.

Along the border, specialized reconnaissance forces of the main border defense and local army units in the defense region take responsibility for watching the enemy. In areas adjacent to the border, militia forces of border villages resume the patrol duty.

In the course of observing the enemy and patrolling the border, we must pay special attention to discovering traces of the enemy in areas along rivers and sand banks as well as in meadows.... After leaving these areas, the enemy will leave behind some traces despite their careful camouflage. Patrol units at different points should meet each other, once a day, at the agreed-upon places to inform each other of the enemy's traces and to exchange information related to the enemy.

When the assigned units find traces of enemy infiltration, they should continue following the enemy while promptly informing the nearest command posts, using the immediate available means of communication. These units should be on the alert against enemy ambush, snipers, and mines. They may pursue the enemy by patrolling the enemy's corridors in a parallel position, leaving a gap of between 5 to 10 meters. When traces of the enemy disappear, these units should clear bushes to

find out the direction the enemy is heading. We can judge from the enemy's footprints, cutting marks on trees, ashes, digging marks for building trenches or looking for yams and bamboo shoots... to determine how long ago the enemy departed.

A sufficiently strong force of infantrymen must follow the reconnaissance team to maintain contact with and ensure safety for the latter and to promptly start action against the enemy when necessary.

Along with fielding reconnaissance teams to directly spot the enemy's tracks as mentioned above, we must learn about the enemy by making full use of technical sources of information obtained by higher echelons, information provided by underground bases operating within the enemy's ranks, other intelligence tips, and information gathered by the people's military intelligence network that stretches from the border to the interior.

A combined force must be organized to attack the enemy with flexible fighting tactics. Such an attacking force should be made up of both stationary and mobile units belonging to the regular army, local forces, and the militia and guerrilla forces in the defense zone and the theater of operation. If the operation takes place on friendly soil, coordinated actions will be worked out with units of the friendly regular army, local forces, and militia and guerrilla forces.

Upon receiving orders from the command, all units should rapidly take up their positions according to a prearranged plan, and troops should be sent out to track the enemy in the area of operation. As warranted by specific circumstances, mobile combat units should be despatched to closely follow the enemy. In the process of tracking down the enemy, it is necessary to encircle enemy troops using distant and paralleled encirclement tactics and gradually tightening the net of encirclement around a small area for their annihilation.

Realities of recent search-and-destroy operations against the enemy show that when forces are being moved to track and attack the enemy, different types of fighting engagements may take place such as chance contact engagements, raiding engagements, running ambushes, and running attacks—with chance contact engagements occurring most frequently.

A chance contact engagement with the enemy may occur in two ways:

—If contact is made with the advance party of the enemy's formation, an element should be assigned to pin down the enemy while the rest of the force rapidly encircles the enemy from the rear within a 3 to 5 km radius.



—If contact is made with the rearguard of the enemy's formation, an element should be assigned to closely follow the enemy while the rest of the force moves doubletime up front (either on foot or by motorized means) to head off and encircle the enemy within a 5 to 7 km radius.

In either case, it is necessary to note that since fighting will take place in jungle and mountain terrains, forces must be deployed to encircle the enemy completely and in many layers while setting up blocking positions in key places such as watering holes, banks of streams, mountain saddles... in order to prevent the enemy from escaping.

When encircling the enemy in a small area, it is necessary to rapidly consolidate the net of encirclement, improve the coordination of actions, recheck combat-support activities, and set the time for opening fire simultaneously. When launching an attack, direct and parabolic fire support should be arranged to overwhelm the enemy while infantrymen take advantage of fortifications and available terrain contours and other natural covers to gradually approach and charge the enemy's formation. Diversion tactics should be employed in a flexible manner to trick the enemy. Intense, overwhelming firepower together with infantry charges should be launched in one direction to force enemy troops to pull out in another direction where they will be either destroyed or captured by our ambushing force. When the enemy takes advantage of high vantage points, fortifications, old bunkers and trenches, or nighttime to hold out while trying to make a break, we must increasingly redouble the net of encirclement and at the same time make every round of artillery count so as to drive enemy troops out of their fortifications to be destroyed or captured by our infantrymen.

In case battle with the enemy takes place on friendly soil with the participation of friendly forces, it is best for our own and the friendly forces to organize separate encirclements and attacks against specific targets of enemy concentration in order to reduce deficiencies arising from the language barrier and other negative factors that may affect the coordination of combat activities. When attack is necessary, the friendly force may take care of the encirclement and our force may handle the charge, or vice versa. Command should be intensified to ensure that both our own and the friendly forces will tightly encircle the enemy.

A unified command should be organized. As the area of combat operations against the infiltrating reactionaries in exile is often located on friendly soil where coordination of combat activities must be effected between our own and friendly forces, the organization of a unified command is extremely important.

During the recent various drives against the enemy, a unified command headquarters was established at the provincial level with the Lao provincial party committee

secretary as commander and the Lao provincial unit leader and our regiment or division commanders as deputy commanders. At the district level, a unified command committee (also called command group) was established with the Lao district party committee secretary or district unit leader as commander and our battalion or regiment commanders as deputy commanders.

The unified command network is charged with the tasks of unifying all guidances, policies, and major measures, and of mobilizing and distributing the human, financial, and material resources of the local people in order to create sufficient strength to defeat the enemy. During the attack on the reactionary Hoang Co Minh clique, the unified command headquarters of Saravan Province and the unified command committees of eastern districts played the decisive role in mobilizing the integrated strength of all the people to fight the enemy, such as mobilizing the local troops and people to give rice supply to the army soldiers, carry wounded soldiers, support combat, and intercept and capture enemy soldiers.

Besides organizing the unified command network, a forward command detachment at the military region level must also be established whenever it is deemed necessary. This command detachment must have enough authority and facilities to provide guidance and command to all combat and combat support forces involved, such as to mobilize the army's mechanized facilities, use armed helicopters in reconnaissance, guide the combat ground forces in determining the guidelines for coordinating combat, and organize the fire power of the military region to give direct support to the offensive infantry... During the recent attack on the enemy, we had such a detachment to provide combat leadership and command. However, with respect to the scale of organization, command authority, and efficiency it was not clearly defined, thus limiting the combat results and action to deal with combat consequences.

It is imperative to organize training in close conformity with the combat requirements, ensure good logistical and technical support, and adequately organize troop education. This is an extremely important lesson that decisively helps win a victory in fighting the enemy.

In training troops, we must observe various training courses and drills to promptly detect weaknesses so that supplemental tactical, technical, and physical training can be conducted. In tactical training, emphasis must be placed on the movements of individuals, teams, and squads on various types of terrain to occupy points and targets of advantage. Platoon, companies, and battalions will be combined for joint tactical training only when individuals, teams, and squads have been thoroughly trained in tactical movements. Special attention must be paid to the formation of encirclements—distant, close, wide, and narrow—combining the encirclement of enemy troops with the offensive against them with fire power support.

In technical training, emphasis must be placed on the techniques of using flat trajectory fire and high angle fire. Special attention must be paid to training in various steps of using improvised fire, such as firing 60 mm mortars by eyesight, firing without mortar bases, AK rifle snipe firing, transient firing, firing at 30-35 degree angles, and firing B40 rocket launchers at the 150-meter range and B41 rocket launchers at the 300-meter range.

As physical exercises troops should be trained in carrying heavy packs during operations on dangerous terrain such as jungle, high mountains, river and stream crossing; and training should be conducted to increase the momentum of operations. The way of carrying packs during practical operational drills should be unified so that packs can be reasonably carried during both operations to pursue and fight the enemy.

It is very important to ensure logistic-technical work. We must consider the terrain, climate, and combat duties of a region to prepare for this work in advance. In general, it is necessary for a unit to always keep in reserve enough field rations to last 5 to 10 days. We must see to it that ammunition is kept in depots in accordance with the prescribed quantities and in such a way that it can be distributed as soon as a combat alert order is issued.

To ensure logistic-technical work for prompt combat activities, it is necessary to satisfactorily organize the transport force while achieving a combination of manual and mechanized transportation, with manual transportation playing the key role. This force can be mobilized from subordinate units that are not involved much in combat activities. We can use a number of cadres and combatants attached to various organs of the battalion and regiment commands for this task. We can also

mobilize logistic capabilities right in the combat zones—such as food and grain and corvee labor forces—either in our country or in a friendly country. When necessary, we can ask the higher echelons to use helicopters to carry supplies to units stationed in remote areas or engaged in key and decisive battles.

In furnishing troops with political education prior to engaging in combat activities, we must oppose simplistic thinking, subjectivism, and the practice of underestimating enemy capabilities. We must also strive to make all of them understand that these enemies have been poisoned and brainwashed with extremely reactionary conceptions, have been fully supplied with money and equipment, and have been trained adequately in every respect in order to oppose and undermine the Vietnamese revolution. On the basis of correctly realizing our duties and accurately estimating enemy capabilities, we must harden the will of our troops and equip them with a high determination to annihilate these enemies so as to make a reputation for the Army.

In furnishing troops with political education, we must also make all of them scrupulously execute party and state policies toward captured soldiers or soldiers who surrender. It would benefit us a great deal if we could capture those stubborn and die-hard enemy commanders. From these enemy commanders, we could determine the locations of their bases in the country and familiarize ourselves with the policies adopted by reactionaries abroad to undermine our revolution. We must collect and turn in all documents and trophies captured in battles. Because these documents and trophies are national property, captured with the loss of many lives, we must learn to value and preserve them and should not keep them as personal belongings.

### Australia

**Two Chinese Embassy Staffers Reportedly Defect**  
*BK1807114889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT  
18 Jul 89*

[Text] Canberra, July 18 (AFP)—Two Chinese Embassy staff here were reported Tuesday to have defected and applied for residency in Australia.

The SBS Television Network said the two men, a consular attache and a driver, both left the embassy earlier this month.

The report said the driver, He Ziqiang, left the embassy on July 3 and had been granted permanent residency by the Immigration Department while consular attache Zhang Huiqiang, who defected on July 10, was still awaiting a ruling.

The SBS report, which could not immediately be confirmed, claimed that other embassy staff members intended to defect if Mr. Zhang's application was successful.

Last month the Australian Government granted residency to a female diplomat from China, Sydney vice-consul Dong Qi, who defected in the wake of the June 4 massacre in Beijing.

**Enclave Denied, But Hong Kong Migrants Welcome**  
*BK1807072289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0704 GMT  
18 Jul 89*

[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Sydney, July 18 (AFP)—Australia's Northern Territory Government ruled out Wednesday moves to establish a British enclave near Darwin to accommodate any mass exodus from Hong Kong.

But Acting Chief Minister Barry Coulter said the territory government was willing to discuss other avenues to help accommodate Hong Kong residents concerned over their future when the British colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

Mr. Coulter was commenting on reports from Hong Kong that two political groups there want to relocate a large slice of the colony's six million people, more than half of them British passport holders who do not have right of residence in Britain.

"We wouldn't have any difficulty in taking in a manageable number like 20,000 people a year," Mr. Coulter told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE from Darwin.

But he flatly rejected the proposed establishment of a "new Hong Kong", either on an island near Darwin or on land excised from the territory.

One Hong Kong group is reported ready to pay up to 500 million dollars (about 380 million U.S. dollars) for an island or lease of a site on the mainland.

Mr. Coulter said it would be impossible to contemplate any form of British administration on Australian soil—"it is not a scenario the Australian or Northern Territory Governments could address."

In Canberra, official sources said it was extremely unlikely that Australia would seriously entertain the Hong Kong proposals, adding that they had not been raised at a government level.

One official suggested the proposals were really a ploy to put further pressure on the Thatcher government to open Britain's doors to British passport holders from the colony.

"An armada of junks carrying three million Chinese would certainly make a dent in our non-discriminatory immigration intake of some 140,000 places for the coming year," he added wryly.

In Darwin, Mr. Coulter said the sheer magnitude of the Hong Kong proposals, involving the relocation of perhaps three million people, was out of the question for the Northern Territory with its 150,000 people, of whom about one-fifth are aborigines.

Nor were there any suitable islands off the Northern Territory coast that could be transformed into a new Hong Kong, no matter how much money was available.

"All of the privately-owned islands are too small, while the bigger ones are either owned or claimed by aborigines."

"But Chinese immigration holds no fears for us," he said, pointing out that 10 per cent of the population was of Chinese origin, including Darwin's Lord Mayor Alec Fong Lim, a third generation Australian.

"We need population and are planning a recruitment drive in Hong Kong later this year for doctors, nurses and other professional staff", he added.

Mr. Coulter said the territory government had been active in Hong Kong for about four years promoting its trade development zone, seeking investment and encouraging business migrants.

The trade development zone enables foreign manufacturers to set up in the Northern Territory free of import or export duties without being subject to the same quotas they would face at home from the United States or the EEC.

Mr. Coulter said Trade Development Zone Chairman Ray Mchenry, who is currently in Hong Kong, had been asked to meet with the resident groups and report back to the Darwin administration.



"There is room for proper discussion, possibly involving substantial extension of Darwin's trade development zone," he said, adding that the territory will hold a trade exposition in Kowloon beginning on November 1.

Discussions would also be held with a Chinese investment group due to visit the Northern Territory early next month.

Mr. Coulter said although the Hong Kong proposals had come as a surprise they were not being treated as a joke in Darwin.

"We can't get enough skilled labour in Darwin," he said.

"We are currently bringing in workers from China and Hong Kong on a two-year basis to pass on their skills.

"We will happily talk to anyone although we're not saying anything will necessarily happen."

#### **Budget Deficit Nearly Doubles Forecast**

*BK1807080689 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 18 JUL 89*

[Text] The Federal Government's expectations of another high balance of payment figure have been confirmed with a current account deficit for June of Australian \$1,630 million. The figure takes the deficits for the 1988-89 financial year to more than A\$17,700 million—nearly double the government's budget forecast.

The merchandise trade deficit narrowed in June, and in seasonally adjusted terms, exports rose 2 percent or A\$62 million. At the same time, imports fell 4 percent, or A\$181 million. The fall in imports was reflected across the board.

#### **Output Must Rise To Contain Gap**

*BK1807085689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT  
18 Jul 89*

[Text] Canberra, July 18 (AFP)—Australia must boost production and cut demand if it is to contain a burgeoning current account deficit, Treasurer Paul Keating said Tuesday as data showed the trade gap grew 44 percent in Fiscal 1988-89.

The Bureau of Statistics reported that the deficit for the year to June 30 grew to an unadjusted 17.7 billion Australian dollars (13.4 billion U.S.), 44 percent more than the 12.3 billion dollars (9.3 billion U.S.) for the previous year.

Imports were up 17 percent to 47 billion dollars (36 billion U.S.) on 1987-88.

But exports grew only 5.8 percent on the year to 43 billion dollars (32 billion U.S.).

"If we are to have net exports to reduce the current account deficit rather than net imports then demand will need to be kept below product growth," Mr. Keating said.

"Put another way: We will need to lift production—that is becoming very clearly the national economic imperative," he said.

The bureau said the unadjusted deficit for June was 1.6 billion dollars (1.2 billion U.S.), the upper end of analysts' forecasts, 62 percent worse than for June last year, but a 13 percent improvement on May's 1.9 billion dollar (1.4 billion U.S.) deficit.

Financial analysts had tipped the June deficit to come in at between 1.3 billion dollars (980 million U.S.) and 1.7 billion dollars (1.3 billion U.S.).

The Australian dollar fell immediately after the release of the figure, to 75.4 U.S. cents from an opening of 75.72 U.S. cents before recovering to 75.81 U.S. cents on the prospects of continued high interest rates due to tight government monetary policy.

Mr. Keating told a news conference that the unsustainably high June deficit showed that monetary policy needed to remain tight.

There would be no drop in interest rates until a slowdown in demand was "clearly evident," he said.

Mr. Keating said much of the import demand indicated by recent monthly balance of payment data reflected economic conditions prevailing six to nine months ago.

Demand was starting to slow "but there's quite a long pipeline," he said.

Analysts said the deficit's upward trend was just about exhausted.

Westpac Banking Corp. chief economist Robert Graham said that over the past three months or so there was enough evidence to suggest that it had peaked out and was starting to come down, with major improvements coming over the next two to three years.

The economy had turned a crucial corner and the government had built in flexibility with a six billion dollars (4.5 billion U.S.) budget surplus and sensitive wage policies.

Mr. Keating, who forecast a 9.5 billion dollar (7.2 billion U.S.) deficit for 1988-89, "was hoping for the quick fix, but he can be fairly confident this year that the economy is beginning to slow," said Mr. Graham.

But ANZ Banking Group Ltd. chief economist Andrew Mohl said the deficit, the largest ever recorded for a fiscal year, was running towards 18 billion dollars (13.6 billion U.S.) for 1989-90.

"It's yet to show any sign of an improvement as a result of high interest rates," Mr. Mohl said, adding that it should start coming back to around 12 billion dollars (9.1 billion U.S.) the following year.

The deficit was becoming increasingly fuelled by interest payments on borrowings needed to finance it, which would underpin continued high numbers, he said.

Tight economic policies would prevail for the next two years, he said, adding: "It will need a tough government to carry them through."

### Western Samoa

#### Australian Foreign Minister Evans Arrives

BK1807084189 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] The Australian foreign affairs and trade minister, Senator Gareth Evans, has arrived in Apia for talks with Western Samoan Government leaders in the latest stage in his Pacific tour. Senator Evans is scheduled to visit the village of the Western Samoa prime minister, Tofilau Eti Alesana, who will host a dinner for the Australian minister later in the day.

Earlier, Senator Evans became the first senior Australian minister to officially visit American Samoa. Officials say that although the visit lasted less than 24 hours, it symbolized the Australian Government's efforts to forge links with all island states.

During the visit, Senator Evans met the territory's second highest office bearer, Lieutenant Governor (Galiai Eya Male).

Senator Evans is due to fly to Tuvalu tomorrow. He will also visit the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu before returning to Australia next Monday.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

19 July 1989